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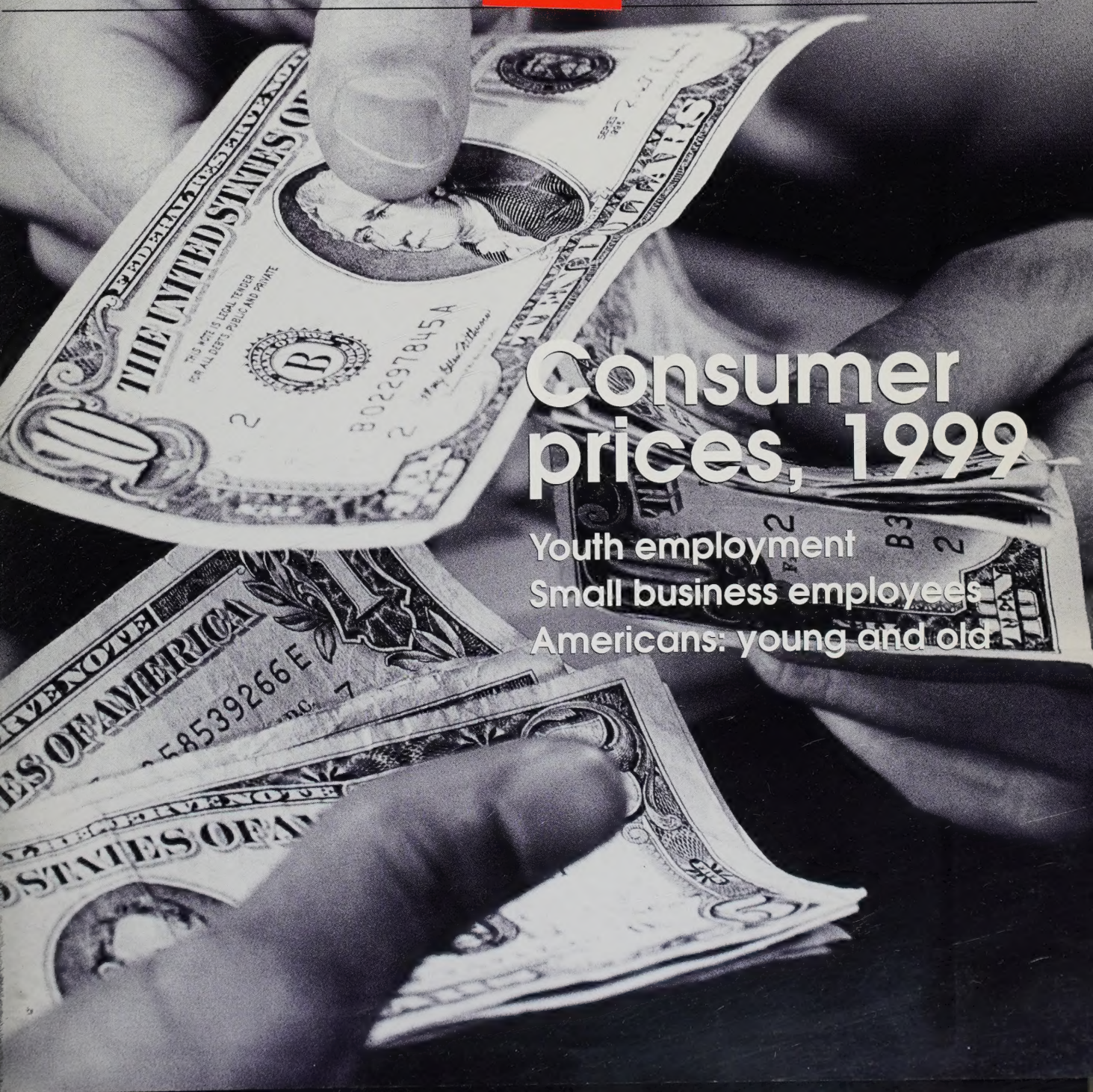

Consumer prices, 1999

Youth employment

Small business employees

Americans: young and old

U.S. Department of Labor
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The *Monthly Labor Review* (USPS 987–800) is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The *Review* welcomes articles on the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone. Potential articles, as well as communications on editorial matters, should be submitted to:

Editor-in-Chief
Monthly Labor Review
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, DC 20212
Telephone: (202) 691–5900
E-mail: mlr@bls.gov

Inquiries on subscriptions and circulation, including address changes, should be sent to:
Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
Telephone: (202) 512–1800

Subscription price per year—$31 domestic; $38.75 foreign. Single copy—$10 domestic; $12.50 foreign. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Subscription prices and distribution policies for the *Monthly Labor Review* (ISSN 0098–1818) and other government publications are set by the Government Printing Office, an agency of the U.S. Congress.

The Secretary of Labor has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Periodicals postage paid at Washington, DC, and at additional mailing addresses.

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Information is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request:
Voice phone: (202) 691–5200
Federal Relay Service: 1–800–877–8339.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-0001.

Cover designed by Keith Tapscott

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The April *Review*

Even last year, the price of gasoline was making itself felt in price measures. As Todd Wilson reports, the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was 2.7 percent in 1999, up from 1.6 percent the year before. This acceleration was a reflection of higher gas prices: When energy and food were excluded, the rate of increase in the "core" CPI-U was actually the smallest recorded since 1965.

Gerald S. Oettinger reports on youth employment. His findings from the National Longitudinal Survey indicate that there are very different patterns, both seasonal and occupational, between young students and young dropouts. Student employment is both more seasonal and more concentrated by industry and occupation. However, the most common jobs for both are "food service workers" in "eating and drinking places."

Brian Headd examines small-business employment. Although the Current Population Survey data on size of employer are difficult to work with, Headd outlines some broad differences between the employees of organizations with more than 500 workers and those with fewer. In general, small businesses are more likely to employ white and Hispanic workers, workers under age 25 or over age 65, high school dropouts, and recipients of financial assistance.

David Scott Johnson summarizes socioeconomic indicators for the young and the elderly. One significant finding is that while the family structure of the elderly has remained quite stable over time, the proportion of children living with both parents has dropped since 1987. However, it is measures of economic security that highlight the biggest differences between young and old. The poverty rate among the elderly has fallen; that for the young has risen substantially.

Unit labor costs fall

Unit labor costs declined in the fourth quarter of 1999 in both the nonfarm business and manufacturing sectors. In the nonfarm sector, unit labor costs fell at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.5 percent in the fourth quarter. In manufacturing, unit labor costs dropped more rapidly, at a rate of 5.5 percent. Unit labor costs are computed by dividing labor costs in nominal terms by real output.

Consumer expenditure rises modestly in 1998

The average consumer unit spent $35,535 in 1998, an increase of 2.1 percent over the previous year. The 1998 increase was more moderate than either the 3.0-percent increase in 1997 or the 4.8-percent increase in 1998. The change in expenditures was slightly larger than the 1.6-percent annual average rise in the Consumer Price Index.

Spending on housing accounted for 33.0 percent of total consumer expenditures. This was by far the largest expenditure share of all the major categories of spending. Transportation was the second largest component of total spending, accounting for 18.6 percent of the total. At 13.5 percent, food was the third largest component of expenditures.

Expenditures on personal insurance and pensions accounted for 9.5 percent of total expenditures. Rounding out the expenditures by major categories were health care, 5.4 percent; entertainment, 4.9 percent; and apparel and services, 4.7 percent. "Other expenditures," such as reading, education, tobacco, and personal care, were 10.4 percent of expenditures in 1998. Find more data in *Consumer Expenditures in 1998*, BLS Report 940.

Job leavers larger share of jobless

The level of unemployment declined for almost every reason in 1999. The sole exception was an increase in the number of persons unemployed as a result of leaving their jobs voluntarily. As a result, the share of the unemployed made up of job leavers rose by 1.5 percentage points to 13.3 percent.

There were slightly fewer unemployed persons on temporary layoff, but their share of total unemployment still rose by half a percentage point to 14.4 percent. Both numbers and shares of the unemployed declined for permanent job losers, for those who completed temporary jobs, and for new entrants into the labor force. The number of unemployed reentrants edged down, while their share of the unemployed was little changed. For more annual average data on unemployment, see the January 2000 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Check our Web upgrades

Starting in May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics website will offer some enhanced services. On the day of a principal Federal economic indicator release, the key numbers and links to the official news release will appear directly on the Bureau's top-level homepage (**www.bls.gov**).

A new feature, *Industries at a Glance*, will appear behind the "Economy at a Glance" button, joining the national overview and geographic area profiles that have been there. There will be a significant expansion in the number of metropolitan areas profiled as well. The data series featured in the "At-a-glance" tables will be upgraded to include a link to a 10-year history of that series (**www.bls.gov/eag/eag.map.htm**).

Finally, links directly from the "Publications and Research Papers" page will increase by about a third. This will allow faster access to more of our topical publications such as *Issues in Labor Statistics* (**www.bls.gov/opub/ils/opbilshm.htm**) and Web-oriented features such as the *Review's* own spin-off, *MLR: The Editor's Desk* (**www.bls.gov/opub/ted/tedhome.htm**).

And, if you hadn't already noticed, the 2000–01 edition of the very popular *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (**www.bls.gov/ocohome.htm**) was added to the site at the end of March, along with its companion volume, *Career Guide to Industries* (**www.bls.gov/cghome.htm**). □

Core consumer prices in 1999: low by historical standards

In 1999, consumer prices accelerated slightly, but core inflation remained at a 34-year low

Todd Wilson

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for All Items for the U.S. city average increased 2.7 percent in 1999, up from a 1.6-percent rise during the prior year.[1] The acceleration mainly reflects higher gasoline prices. The CPI-U excluding food and energy prices (often called the core CPI-U) increased only 1.9 percent, the smallest rise since 1965.[2]

Commodities less food and energy prices remained nearly unchanged, rising only 0.2 percent in 1999, the lowest increase since 1960, following a 1.3-percent increase in 1998. Lower prices were reported for many different commodities—computers, new vehicles, clothing, and household appliances, to name a few. Commodities generally are subject to greater global competition than are services; therefore, prices for these items tend to increase less than prices for services. Prices for all commodities including food and energy increased 2.7 percent. Charges for durables decreased 1.2 percent, and charges for nondurables increased 4.1 percent. Services fees rose 2.6 percent, the same as during the prior year. (See table 1.)

Other measures

Excluding food and energy, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for finished consumer goods rose just 1.2 percent last year, while the PPI for intermediate materials rose 1.9 percent. In contrast, the PPI for crude nonfood materials less energy increased 13.6 percent. Wastepaper prices increased nearly 110 percent. Double-digit price increases were reported for cattle hides, iron and steel scrap, copper-base scrap, and aluminum-base scrap. (The PPI does not reflect changes in import prices.)

Import prices, excluding petroleum commodities, remained unchanged in 1999, following a decline of 3.3 percent in 1999, according to the Import Price Index. Declining or stable import prices in recent years have decreased input costs for many businesses in this country. Furthermore, lower import prices have inhibited price increases by domestic firms facing import competition.

Energy and food prices

Energy. Energy prices increased 13.4 percent in 1999, after decreasing 8.8 percent during the prior year. Gasoline prices increased 30.1 percent. The other main component of energy, household fuels, which includes electricity, natural gas, and heating oil, increased 2.4 percent.

During 1999, prices of crude oil and two of its products, gasoline and household heating oil, moved sharply higher. In March, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC members, including Mexico, the Russian Federation, and Norway, announced plans for reduced oil production.[3] In April, these countries initiated the reductions. Curtailed output served to reverse the sharp decrease in crude-oil prices that occurred between late 1997 and early 1999, when world oil prices collapsed to below $10 a barrel.[4]

By December, following the reduced oil production of the world's leading oil producers, world crude-oil prices reached about $25 per bar-

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Table 1. Annual percent change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), selected expenditure categories, 1990–99

Expenditure category	Dec. 1998 relative importance	Percent change for 12 months ended December 1999—									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All Items	100.000	6.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.7
Energy	6.294	18.1	–7.4	2.0	–1.4	2.2	–1.3	8.6	–3.4	–8.8	13.4
Food	15.422	5.3	1.9	1.5	2.9	2.9	2.1	4.3	1.5	2.3	1.9
All items less food and energy	78.284	5.2	4.4	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.9
Commodities less food and energy	23.967	3.4	4.0	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	.4	1.3	.2
Commodities less food	26.688	7.4	.8	2.4	.6	1.9	1.1	2.6	–.5	–.7	3.2
All items less energy	93.706	5.2	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.0
Commodities	42.109	6.6	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	1.4	3.2	.2	.4	2.7
Durables	11.356	.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.7	.7	–1.5	–.5	–1.2
Furniture and bedding	1.139	1.1	1.0	4.5	3.6	1.6	4.2	1.0	–.7	1.4	–1.3
Televisions	0.201	–3.6	–1.1	–1.2	–1.7	–1.4	–4.0	–5.3	–4.3	–4.8	–7.3
New vehicles	4.983	2.0	3.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.8	–.9	.0	–.3
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	0.549	.9	1.6	–.6	–1.6	.5	.5	–.1	–.9	–.2	–.4
Sporting goods	0.482	1.8	3.7	.1	.3	3.2	–.6	–.1	–.4	–.6	–3.0
Nondurables	30.753	8.5	.8	1.9	1.1	2.0	1.4	4.0	.8	.7	4.1
Energy commodities	2.720	35.4	–16.1	1.2	–5.1	5.2	–3.3	13.8	–6.9	–15.1	29.5
Gasoline	2.476	36.8	–16.2	2.0	–5.9	6.4	–4.2	12.4	–6.1	–15.4	30.1
Fuel oil	0.155	29.9	–19.9	–3.4	–4.6	.0	1.5	23.3	–11.7	–15.2	30.9
Apparel	4.831	5.1	3.4	1.4	.9	–1.6	0.1	–.2	1.0	–.7	–.5
Medical care commodities	1.252	8.4	7.5	5.2	3.1	3.0	1.8	2.6	2.3	4.1	4.0
Toys	0.416	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.5	–.9	1.0	2.8	–1.6	–6.1	–8.0
Services	57.891	5.7	4.6	3.6	3.8	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.6
Shelter	30.283	5.2	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.5
Airline fares	0.834	22.7	–6.0	6.6	17.0	–9.5	1.8	14.7	–4.8	4.1	10.9
Medical care services	4.461	9.9	8.0	7.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.6
Information and information processing other than telephone services	0.253	–2.6	–4.1	–6.1	–7.6	–9.1	–10.7	–11.6	–12.1	–26.6	–19.0
Medical care	5.713	9.6	7.9	6.6	5.4	4.9	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.7

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

rel, the highest level since the Persian Gulf War period. Early in the year, U.S. crude oil and gasoline supplies were each down by about 10 percent from the prior year.[5] In late March 1999, the explosion and fire at a key oil refinery near San Francisco added upward pressure to gasoline prices. The average price per gallon of unleaded regular gasoline rose from 96 cents in February to $1.30 in December. Household heating oil charges increased 30.9 percent.

Energy services (electricity and natural gas) costs increased just 1.2 percent. Electricity prices increased 0.7 percent in 1999, compared with a 3.2-percent decrease in 1998. Natural gas charges increased 2.1 percent, compared with a 3.5-percent decrease in 1998.

Food. Food inflation decelerated in 1999, with prices increasing only 1.9 percent, following a 2.3-percent increase during the previous year. Lower inflation or deflation for chicken, fish and seafood, dairy, fresh fruits, and fresh vegetables offset higher inflation for beef and pork.

Prices for chicken decreased 2.1 percent, after decreasing 5.8 percent in 1998. Explanations behind the decrease include record-level poultry production, shrinking net exports of chicken, and increased foreign competition. Fish and seafood charges increased only 1.7 percent, following a 3.7-percent rise during the previous year. Imports of shrimp and salmon increased sharply.

Dairy prices rose 2.9 percent in 1999, less than half as much as during the prior year. Milk prices increased 3.4 percent, following a 6.1-percent rise in 1998.

Prices for both fresh fruits and fresh vegetables increased much less in 1999 than in 1998. The fresh fruits index rose 3.2 percent, following an 8.1-percent increase in 1998. Banana imports were up. Fresh vegetables charges rose only 0.8 percent, after increasing 3.5 percent in 1998. Tomato supplies

from Mexico and Florida were abundant in 1999.

Beef and pork prices put some upward pressure on the food index. The beef and veal index increased 4.4 percent, following a 0.1-percent rise during the earlier year. Beef production has been declining since the fourth quarter of 1999. Pork prices increased 3.1 percent, after decreasing 5.8 percent in 1998.

Items other than food and energy

Shelter. Shelter inflation rose only 2.5 percent in 1999, the smallest annual increase since 1982. In 1998, shelter costs were up 3.3 percent. Lower increases were reported for owners' equivalent rent of primary residence, tenants' rent of primary residence, and hotels and motels. The owners' equivalent rent index showed the smallest increase since publication of this index began in 1983, up just 2.4 percent, compared with a 3.2-percent increase in 1998. Decreasing mortgage rates may have led renters to move to home ownership, possibly dampening demand for rental units, and reducing rental increases. Hotel and motel costs increased just 1.7 percent, the smallest increase since 1994.

Apparel. The apparel index fell 0.5 percent in 1999, following a 0.7-percent decrease in 1998. In January, clothiers, particularly large discount chains, and also department stores, offered deeply discounted sale prices, following disappointing sales of cold-weather clothing during the prior fall. Even though, on balance, apparel prices declined, apparel stores reported solid business. Retailers kept costs low by holding down inventories at low levels.

Decreasing prices for women's and girls' apparel, footwear, and jewelry and watches were partially offset by increasing prices for men's and boys' apparel, and for infants' and toddlers' clothing. Women's and girls' clothing prices fell 0.5 percent in 1999. The footwear index decreased 3.0 percent. Jewelry and watches charges were down 1.8 percent. Meanwhile, men's and boys' apparel increased 0.9 percent, and the index for infants' and toddlers' apparel rose 2.6 percent.

Medical care. The medical care index increased 3.7 percent, slightly more than the 3.4-percent increase in 1998. Prescription drugs and medical supplies charges rose 6.1 percent, compared with 4.9 percent in 1998. In recent years, there has been a large increase in demand for prescription drugs, in part due to increased advertising by pharmaceutical companies directly to consumers. This increased advertising has followed the Food and Drug Administration's decision in 1997 to relax advertising regulations affecting drug companies. Some drug categories that showed large increases included name brand and generic versions of cardiovasculars, anti-infectives, gastrointestinals, psychotherapeutics, and nonnarcotic analgesics.

The hospital services index rose 5.1 percent, following a 3.1-percent increase during the previous year. Hospital fees increased as insurance companies renewed contracts with hospitals that permitted higher reimbursements for hospital services, especially for outpatient services. Outpatient services charges tend to be reimbursed based on chargemaster (book-rate) prices. Physicians' fees increased by just 2.6 percent. Dental service charges increased 4.6 percent.

New vehicles. New vehicles prices decreased 0.3 percent, following no change in the index in 1998. Dealers and manufacturers gave consumers increased rebates and concessions. Moreover, in recent years, consumers have become increasingly informed and price savvy, using the Internet to compare styles, equipment options, and prices of vehicles conveniently from their homes.

Airline fares. The airline fare index increased 10.9 percent, after rising 4.1 percent in 1998. The increase resulted in part from a 97.3-percent increase for jet fuels as measured by the PPI.

Cigarettes. Charges for cigarettes rose 11.5 percent, after increasing 33.7 percent during the prior year. In late November 1998, cigarette manufacturers raised wholesale prices. Some of this increase was not reflected in the CPI until early 1999. Effective January 1, 1999, California's "Proposition 10" increased the California tobacco tax 50 cents per pack. In late August, cigarette manufacturers announced another wholesale increase of 18 cents per pack, mostly to cover rising settlement costs. □

Notes

[1] Annual percent changes are calculated from December to December unless otherwise noted.

[2] Economists often exclude food and energy price movements when evaluating the underlying or "core" level of inflation. Food and energy price movements tend to be relatively volatile in the short-to-intermediate terms, making only transitory impacts on the All Items CPI. Large rises in these prices are often followed by large decreases, and vice versa. Volatility in food and energy price movements, such as that caused by unusual weather conditions, is generally self-correcting. Inclement weather often leads to temporary food shortages and temporarily increased demand for household fuels. Sustained shifts in food and energy prices, of course, will affect overall inflation.

[3] OPEC is an organization of 11 oil-producing and exporting countries, from Africa (Algeria, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Nigeria); Asia (Indonesia); the Middle East (the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates); and Latin America (Venezuela). OPEC, formed in 1960, produces about 40 percent of the world's crude oil and possesses about three-quarters of the world's proven crude-oil reserves.

[4] *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, 2000).

[5] *Ibid.*

Seasonal and sectoral patterns in youth employment

Data comparing employment patterns among high-school-age youth show that student employment is highly seasonal and concentrated in just a few industries and occupations, while dropouts tend to work year round and in a more diverse set of jobs

Gerald S. Oettinger

The youth labor market has captured the attention of labor economists over the years for a variety of reasons. Interest in the distribution of earnings and the sources of earnings growth has stimulated study of the transition from school to work and the "job shopping" process through which youths settle into stable career employment.[1] The relatively high rate of youth unemployment has spawned research on such topics as the dynamics of youth unemployment spells, the subsequent labor market consequences of youth unemployment, and racial differences in youth unemployment experiences.[2] Finally, interest in the labor market effects of the minimum wage often has led economists to analyze youth labor markets, where statutory minimum wages are most likely to bind.[3]

Surprisingly, however, the evidence for some of the most distinctive aspects of youth employment—in particular, the seasonal variation and the distribution across industries and occupations—is somewhat limited, with most of the evidence coming from the Current Population Survey (CPS).[4] This article examines the seasonal and sectoral patterns in youth employment using data from the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). The panel structure and detailed educational data in the NLSY79 allow youths to be reliably distinguished by educational attainment and current enrollment status, thereby allowing a comparison of youth employment patterns across these groups that cannot be performed using the CPS. Additionally, unlike the CPS, the NLSY79 allows one to observe trends and seasonal fluctuations in employment activity for fixed samples of youths as they enter the labor force over a period of several years.

Gerald S. Oettinger is an assistant professor of economics at the University of Texas at Austin.

Description of data and sample

The NLSY79 began in 1979 with a sample of 12,686 youths born between 1957 and 1964. Interviews were conducted on an annual basis from 1979 through 1994, when a biennial survey schedule was adopted. Two features of the NLSY79 make it a valuable data source for an analysis of youth employment. First, an essentially complete employment history has been collected for each respondent from January 1, 1978, through the present.[5] This employment history includes the starting and ending dates for each job and usually also contains job-specific information on usual weekly hours worked, average hourly earnings, and industry and occupation affiliation. Thus, week-by-week data on employment status, total hours worked, and current job characteris-

tics are available for each sample respondent; for those from the latest birth cohorts, these data cover the high school years. Second, data on highest grade attended, highest grade completed, and dates of last school enrollment are collected at each interview. These detailed data make it possible to determine a respondent's education and enrollment status as of each interview date with more precision than is possible with the CPS.

This study focuses on the seasonal and sectoral employment patterns of two subgroups of the youth population: high school students and young high school dropouts. High school students make up a large fraction of the youth population and available evidence shows that their employment patterns are highly seasonal. Because young high school dropouts possess skill levels roughly comparable to those of current high school students, seasonal changes in the labor market activity of students could have significant effects on the labor market outcomes of young dropouts.

To avoid changes in sample composition over time, which could cause spurious time series movements in employment activity, fixed samples of both groups are used in the empirical analysis. The high school student sample consists of individuals who were enrolled in high school at some time during the calendar years of each of their 16th, 17th, and 18th birthdays. For each of these individuals, the 156-week employment history—beginning with the first week of January in the year of the 16th birthday and ending with the last week of December in the year of the 18th birthday—is examined. Because the weekly employment histories in the NLSY79 only go back as far as January 1978, all of the respondents in the high school student sample come from the 1962–64 birth cohort. For those born in 1962, the employment history spans the period January 1978 through December 1980; for those born in 1963, the employment history runs from January 1979 to December 1981; and for those born in 1964, the employment history goes from January 1980 to December 1982.

Whether an individual is appropriately classified as a high school dropout becomes clear only after the normal high school graduation age has been reached. Accordingly, the high school

Table 1. Employment activity of high school students, aged 16 to 18 years

Item	16-year-olds	17-year-olds	18-year-olds
Total, all youths			
Mean weekly employment rate (in percent):			
During the school year	37.0	46.0	44.0
During summer vacation	48.0	50.0	51.0
Mean weekly hours of work, employed youths:			
During the school year	15.2	16.8	21.3
During summer vacation	20.5	22.6	26.2
Mean weekly hours of work, all youths:			
During the school year	5.4	7.7	9.4
During summer vacation	9.7	11.2	13.2
Males			
Mean weekly employment rate (in percent):			
During the school year	40.0	48.0	46.0
During summer vacation	55.0	55.0	55.0
Mean weekly hours of work, employed youths:			
During the school year	16.1	17.8	22.4
During summer vacation	21.8	24.0	27.7
Mean weekly hours of work, all youths:			
During the school year	6.3	8.5	10.0
During summer vacation	11.7	13.2	15.1
Females			
Mean weekly employment rate (in percent):			
During the school year	33.0	44.0	43.0
During summer vacation	41.0	44.0	46.0
Mean weekly hours of work, employed youths:			
During the school year	14.0	15.7	20.2
During summer vacation	18.7	20.7	24.3
Mean weekly hours of work, all youths:			
During the school year	4.40	6.80	8.70
During summer vacation	7.50	9.20	11.20

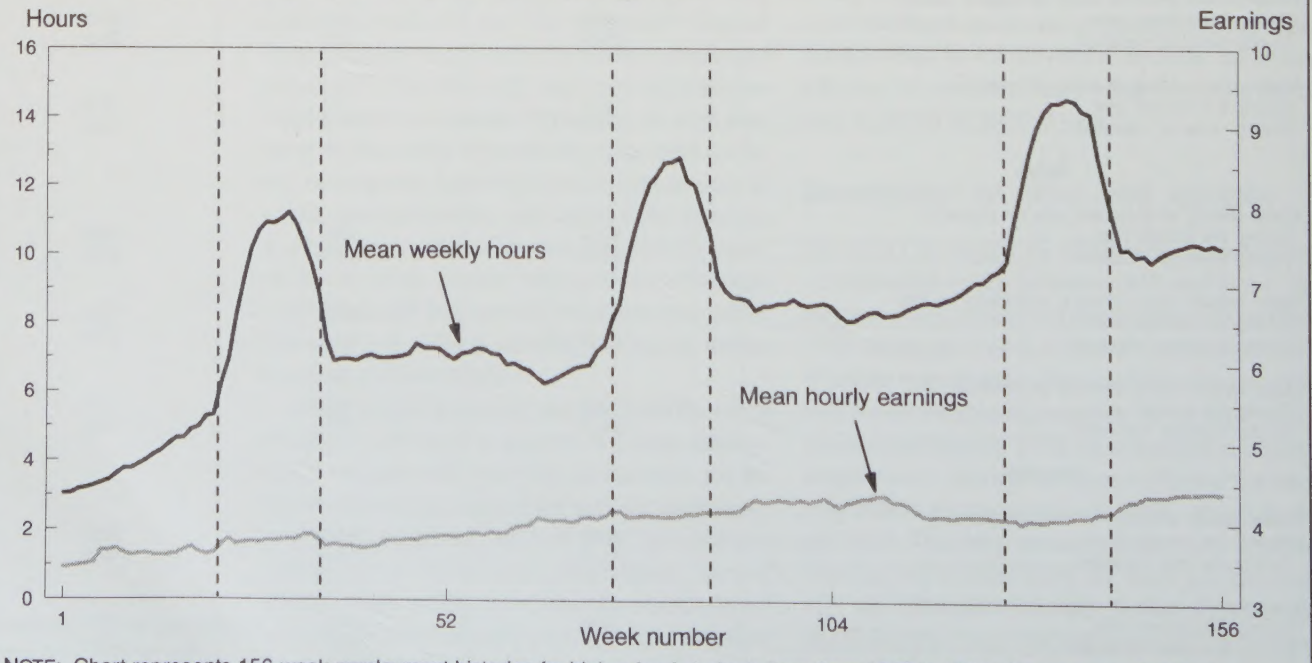
dropout sample is constructed as the set of individuals who had not completed high school and were never enrolled in school in the calendar years of each of their 19th, 20th, and 21st birthdays. To facilitate comparison with the high school student sample, a 156-week employment history again is examined, this time beginning with the first week of January in the year of the 19th birthday and ending with the last week of December in the year of the 21st birthday. Moreover, to ensure that the dropout sample is observed over exactly the same calendar years as the student sample, only respondents from the 1959–61 birth cohort are included in the dropout sample. Thus, the employment history for dropouts born in 1959 spans the period January 1978 through December 1980—the same period as for the high school students born in 1962. Similarly, the employment history for those born in 1960 runs from January 1979 to December 1981, and the employment history for those born in 1961 runs from January 1980 to December 1982.

Seasonal employment patterns

High school students. Among all NLSY79 youths born during the 1962–64 period, 86 percent are included in the high school student sample—that is, they were enrolled in high school in the calendar years of each of their 16th, 17th, and 18th birthdays.[6] Table 1 shows sample means for three different measures of high school student weekly employment activity: the "employment rate" (or, the percent of a given population that is employed), average weekly hours worked among employed students, and the average weekly hours worked among all students. Sample averages of the employment measures are reported separately by sex, age, and season of year (summer and school year).[7] The age categories in the table actually correspond to the calendar years during which the respondents turned 16, 17, and 18 years of age, respectively. The sample means were calculated by first computing sample averages for each employment measure in each of the 156 weeks for the appropriate group of students, and then taking simple averages of these weekly means across the appropriate intervals of weeks.

The data in the table shows that high school student employment activity trends upward across calendar years (that is, it increases with age) and peaks during the summer months within calendar years. For example, the mean number of hours worked per week during the school year among male high school students rises from 16.1 hours at age 16 to 22.4 hours per week at age 18. This rise in the employment activity of high school students with age occurs among both males and females; it also occurs during the summer weeks and during the school year. The only departure from this upward trend is the absence of a rise in the fraction of students who were employed between ages 17 and 18. This finding likely stems from

Chart 1. Mean weekly hours and real mean hourly earnings of 16- to 18-year-old high school students employed over the 1978–82 period



NOTE: Chart represents 156-week employment histories for high school students born from 1962 to 1964 who were enrolled during the calendar years including their 16th, 17th, and 18th birthdays. Due to the different birth years, the 3-year histories cover different periods (1978–80, 1979–81, and 1980–82 for those born in 1962, 1963, and 1964, respectively) and are averaged for this analysis. Areas bracketed by dotted lines represent the weeks during summer vacation. Earnings figures are adjusted for inflation.

Table 2. Employment activity of high school dropouts, aged 19 to 21 years

Item	19-year-olds	20-year-olds	21-year-olds
Total, all youths			
Mean weekly employment rate (in percent):			
During the school year	43.0	50.0	51.0
During summer vacation	48.0	51.0	49.0
Mean weekly hours of work, employed youths:			
During the school year	39.6	40.0	40.1
During summer vacation	39.5	40.5	39.8
Mean weekly hours of work, all youths:			
During the school year	17.0	20.1	20.1
During summer vacation	18.9	20.5	19.6
Males			
Mean weekly employment rate (in percent):			
During the school year	58.0	66.0	65.0
During summer vacation	64.0	70.0	66.0
Mean weekly hours of work, employed youths:			
During the school year	41.8	41.4	41.5
During summer vacation	41.6	41.6	40.7
Mean weekly hours of work, all youths:			
During the school year	24.1	27.5	27.0
During summer vacation	26.4	29.1	26.8
Females			
Mean weekly employment rate (in percent):			
During the school year	28.0	33.0	35.0
During summer vacation	32.0	30.0	32.0
Mean weekly hours of work, employed youths:			
During the school year	34.7	36.8	37.1
During summer vacation	34.9	37.7	37.7
Mean weekly hours of work, all youths:			
During the school year	9.4	12.0	12.8
During summer vacation	11.0	11.2	11.8

the fact that the data for 18-year-olds include employment activity from 1982 (for the 1964 birth cohort) when the U.S. unemployment rate was at a peak, and hence probably represents a time effect rather than a true attenuation in the rise in student employment activity with age.

The seasonal variation in high school student employment within calendar years is even more dramatic than the between-year trend. As table 1 clearly shows, employment activity rises sharply during the summer months and drops off during the school year. Among employed female high school students, for example, mean weekly hours worked rises from 14.0 hours per week during the school year to 18.7 hours per week during the summer. This within-year rise in employment during the summer weeks occurs at all ages for both males and females, although male students are more likely to be employed and to work more hours per week when they are employed.

Chart 1, which plots mean weekly hours and real mean hourly earnings, illustrates even more clearly the overall trend and the seasonal pattern in high school student employment. Mean weekly hours worked are shown for the full sample of high school students over the 3 calendar years containing the 16th, 17th, and 18th birthdays. (The areas bracketed by dotted lines represent the summer vacation weeks—as defined in this study—for each of the 3 calendar years.) Average weekly hours are roughly 3 times greater at the end of the period, when the respondents are aged 18 years, as at the beginning. At the same time, average weekly hours during the summer peak are 50 to 100 percent higher than the trend implied by employment activity during the school year.

Given the nature of the academic calendar, it seems quite clear that labor supply shifts are a major force behind the surge in high school student employment in the summer months. However, seasonal shifts in labor demand might also contribute to the rise in summer employment. Chart 1 also shows that the dramatic rise in high school student employment during the summer months is not accompanied by substantial declines in their real average hourly earnings, although it appears that earnings may grow somewhat more slowly during the summer months.[8] The data on average hourly earnings are not entirely satisfactory because any within-year changes in pay on a given job are not measured. Nevertheless, these data suggest that the very large seasonal changes in high school student em-

ployment are accommodated with only minor movements in the wages of high school students.

High school dropouts. Only 11.1 percent of the youths in the 1959–61 birth cohort are counted as high school dropouts (meaning they were not enrolled in high school at any time during the calendar years including their 19th, 20th, and 21st birthdays, and they had attained less than a high school diploma). Table 2 summarizes the employment activity of the dropouts in the sample over the 3 calendar years including their 19th, 20th, and 21st birthdays. As in Table 1, sample means are reported for three different measures of employment and are broken down by sex, age, and season of year.

The main finding shown in table 2 is that, in sharp contrast to the pattern for high school students, the employment activity of high school dropouts exhibits little seasonal variation. The employment rate for male dropouts appears to rise slightly during the summer but is not accompanied by any increase in weekly hours worked conditional on employment. Among female dropouts, small increases during the summer in some of the employment measures are offset by small decreases in other measures. Overall, employment of high school dropouts appears to be quite stable throughout the calendar year. Thus, the large summer increases in high school student employment do not coincide with any substantial movements in the employment activity of high school dropouts.

The other notable result shown in table 2 is the very large difference in employment rates between male and female high school dropouts. In a typical week, roughly two-thirds of male dropouts are employed while only about one-third of female dropouts have a job. Moreover, employed male dropouts work 3 to 7 hours more per week than employed female dropouts. These gender differences in employment activity among high school dropouts are much larger than the analogous differences for high school students. In fact, while male dropouts are both more likely to work and to work longer weekly hours than their enrolled counterparts, female high school dropouts actually have a substantially lower employment rate than female high school students. Among those who are working, however, female dropouts work more hours per week than do female students.

Sectoral employment of youths

Which sectors of the economy are the primary employers of youths? Table 3 lists the eight narrow occupations and seven narrow industries that employed the largest share of high school students at age 17.[9] For comparison, the table also presents the share of high school students employed in these same occupations and industries at age 18 and the share of high school dropouts employed in these same occupations and industries at ages 19 and 20.

Table 3. Share of total employment held by high school students and high school dropouts in selected three-digit industries and occupations

[In percent]

Census code	Occupation and industry	Employment share			
		Students		Dropouts	
		17-year-olds	18-year-olds	19-year-olds	20-year-olds
	Occupation				
910–16	Food service workers	20.0	22.1	10.9	10.3
264, 266, 280	Sales clerks and newsboys	7.5	9.6	1.0	.4
980–84	Private household workers	7.3	3.9	2.1	.1
901–03	Cleaning service workers	6.9	5.0	9.5	4.4
822–23	Farm laborers	6.8	3.8	2.9	2.2
762	Stock handlers	6.3	7.6	1.4	2.0
755	Gardeners and groundskeepers	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.6
932, 953	Recreation and amusement workers	4.4	3.9	1.6	.3
	Industry				
669	Eating and drinking places	20.8	20.4	13.1	13.1
769	Private households	8.8	4.4	1.9	.1
017–19	Agricultural production and services	7.9	5.3	7.5	4.8
628	Grocery stores	6.5	8.6	3.5	3.0
857	Elementary and secondary schools	5.7	2.7	1.5	2.0
917, 927, 937	Public administration	5.6	4.6	4.8	3.5
807–09	Entertainment and recreation services	5.0	6.8	3.2	.3

NOTE: The three-digit industry and occupation codes are from the *1970 Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (Bureau of the Census, 1970). Respondents are classified in an industry and occupation on the basis of the primary job they held during the second week of July. Sample proportions are calculated using the NLSY79 sample weights.

The data indicate that high school students are highly concentrated in a few narrow occupations and industries. In particular, nearly two-thirds of high school students who hold jobs at age 17 are in one of the eight listed occupations, and this percentage falls only slightly (to 60 percent) at age 18. Similarly, 60 percent of the students with jobs at age 17 and 53 percent of the students with jobs at age 18 are employed in one of the seven listed industries. Fully one-fifth of employed high school students are employed as food service workers, with nearly all working in eating and drinking places (usually as servers, buspersons, dishwashers, cooks, and so on). The other leading occupations and industries employing high school students include stock handlers (primarily in grocery stores), sales clerks and newsboys, and recreation and amusement workers (almost exclusively in the entertainment and recreation services industry). Most high school students working in private households appear to be babysitters, and the fraction of students working in private households falls sharply from age 16 to 18.[10]

Young high school dropouts are much less concentrated in the occupations and industries in which their student counterparts are primarily found. Only a third of dropouts who are employed at age 19 and only 23 percent of dropouts employed at age 20 are found in the eight listed occupations in table 3. Likewise, the seven listed industries employ just 36 percent of dropouts at age 19 and only 27 percent at age 20.

One may wonder whether employment among the dropouts is as concentrated as among students, but in a different set of occupations and industries. The data show this not to be the case. Perusal of the occupation and industry distributions for high school dropouts did not reveal any three-digit occupations or industries not listed in table 3 that employed a large fraction of dropouts. Indeed, by far the most common occupation and industry for high school dropouts are, respectively, food service worker and eating and drinking places—the same as for high school students.

More generally, the correlation between the sectoral employment shares of high school students and high school dropouts is 0.50 when sectors are defined as three-digit occupations and 0.79 when sectors are defined as three-digit industries. Thus, high school students and young high school dropouts tend to be employed in the same sectors. But as table 3 makes clear, employment among high school students is much more concentrated in relatively few occupations and industries than is employment among dropouts.

THIS ARTICLE DOCUMENTS some of the distinct seasonal and sectoral patterns of high school student employment activity—namely that employment surges dramatically in the summer months and that the majority of high school students are employed in a narrow set of occupations and industries. Although young high school dropouts tend to be employed in the same sectors as their student counterparts and presumably have similar skill levels, they exhibit very little seasonal variation in their employment activity. These findings raise interesting questions for future research about the sources of the seasonal variation in youth employment, the overall elasticity of demand for youth labor, and the substitutability of different types of youth labor in production. □

Notes

[1] Studies that analyze the transition from school to work include Paul Osterman, *Getting Started* (Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 1980) and Robert H. Meyer and David A. Wise, "High School Preparation and Early Labor Force Experience," in Richard B. Freeman and David A. Wise, eds., *The Youth Labor Market Problem* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1982), pp. 277–339. Evidence on the job search process of youths is provided in Robert H. Topel and Michael P. Ward, "Job Mobility and the Careers of Young Men," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, May 1992, pp. 439–479.

[2] Evidence on youth unemployment dynamics is provided by Kim B. Clark and Lawrence H. Summers, "The Dynamics of Youth Unemployment," in Richard B. Freeman and David A. Wise, eds., *The Youth Labor Market Problem* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1982), pp. 199–230. Evidence on the consequences of youth employment can be found in David T. Ellwood, "Teenage Unemployment: Permanent Scars or Temporary Blemishes?," in Freeman and Wise, eds., *The Youth Labor Market Problem*, pp. 349–85. Evidence on demographic differences in youth unemployment is presented in several articles in Richard B. Freeman and Harry J. Holzer, eds., *The Black Youth Employment Crisis* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1986).

[3] Relevant studies include Charles Brown, Curtis Gilroy, and Andrew Kohen, "Time-Series Evidence of the Effect of the Minimum Wage on Youth Employment and Unemployment," *Journal of Human Resources*, Winter 1983, pp. 1–31; Janet Currie and Bruce C. Fallick, "The Minimum Wage and the Employment of Youth: Evidence from the NLSY," *Journal of Human Resources*, Spring 1996, pp. 404–28; and John M. Abowd, Francis Kramarz, Thomas Lemieux, and David N. Margolis, "Minimum Wages and Youth Employment in France and the United States," in David G. Blanchflower and Richard B. Freeman, eds., *Youth Employment and Joblessness in Advanced Countries* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, forthcoming).

[4] The Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, gathers data from a scientifically selected sample of about 50,000 households. Questions on school enrollment and labor force status are asked of appropriate respondents each month as part of the standard questionnaire. Table A-15 in the monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings* (Bureau of Labor Statistics), shows the employment status of 16- to 24-year-olds by enrollment status and other variables. In addition, BLS publishes a news release each year on the work activity of students. (See *College enrollment and work activity of 1998 high school graduates*, USDL 99–175.) For more information on the Current Population Survey, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1997), pp. 4–14.

BLS also publishes data on youth employment activity from the National Longitudinal Surveys. See, for example, *Employment experience and other characteristics of youths: results from a new longitudinal survey*, USDL 99–110 (U.S. Department of Labor), April 30, 1999.

[5] For sample respondents from the latest birth cohorts, the em-

ployment histories begin after January 1, 1978 but before the respondents' 16th birthday.

[6] All of the sample means and sample proportions reported in this paper are calculated using the NLSY79 sample weights and are therefore consistent estimates of the population means and proportions for the corresponding youth population.

[7] Summer is defined as the set of weeks including any days from the months of June, July, and August. The school year is defined as all of the other weeks in the calendar year.

[8] The average real hourly earnings series is calculated as the weighted average (using the NLSY79 sample weights) of the real hourly earnings of all employed students for whom wage data are available on the main job in the given week.

[9] The reported occupation and industry distributions are for (main) jobs held as of the second week of July. The occupation and industry distributions at other times during the calendar year are very similar.

[10] The vast majority of high school students who work as private household workers are female.

Erratum

In the article, "Comparing earnings inequality using two major surveys," by Mark S. Handcock, Martina Morris, and Annette Bernhardt (*Monthly Labor Review*, March 2000), some data are incorrect in several tables, charts, and footnotes. A corrected version of the article is on the Internet at the following address:

http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/mlrhome.htm

For a reprint of the article contact **mlr@bls.gov** or you may telephone your request to the editorial offices at (202) 691–7913.

The characteristics of small-business employees

Small businesses employ slightly more than half of the private-sector workforce; in many ways, such as education, race, origin, age, and part-time status, the small-business workforce differs from the large-business workforce

Brian Headd

One characterization of the U.S. economy is that it begins with the formation of small businesses, some of which then grow into large businesses, with both kinds ultimately perishing in a process referred to as "creative destruction" that necessitates a reallocation of resources.[1] Be that as it may, certainly small firms are a dynamic force in the economy, bringing new ideas, processes, and vigor to the marketplace. They fill niche markets and locations not served by large businesses. (Consider, for example, the rural "general store.") Large firms, on the other hand, generally provide stability to the economy.

The differences in the small- and large-business workforces are, at least in part, a result of the inherent differences in small and large firms. Small firms are often younger (indeed, they are sometimes recent startups), more likely to be in rural areas, and more apt to be in industries with lower economies of scale, such as services.[2] Small firms can represent a life stage before economies of scale are reached (or hoped-for future growth is attained), or they can be a stable anchor in the marketplace. These age, location, and industry effects constitute the basic differences between small and large firms and can lead to different workforce needs and different resources to attract workers of various education levels and occupations.

This article builds upon an earlier *Monthly Labor Review* article by William J. Wiatrowski that called for demographic information on the small-business workforce.[3] A reading of that article raises two points. First, with regard to small businesses, establishment data, which Wiatrowski's article is primarily based on, can result in incomplete figures, because many small establishments are parts of large businesses. By contrast, the current article uses the Current Population Survey (CPS) and concentrates on firm-size data. The CPS affords one of the few opportunities to understand the differences in the economy by firm size (not just establishment size).

Second, most analyses of employees combine small- and large-business employees, but it is worthwhile to understand the differences in their workforces. Disaggregating the private workforce into small- and large-firm workforces allows researchers to examine issues such as recruiting, compensation, and benefits with more precision and to evaluate the contributions of small and large businesses to society and the economy. (Note, however, that the article does not create a model that seeks the *reasons* for the differences in the two workforces.[4])

Defining small business

For the purpose of this article, a small business is defined as a firm with fewer than 500 employees in all of the industries or business locations in which the firm operates (all of the firm's

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establishments combined).[5] To show how firm size classes differ and to offer alternative viewpoints on the definition of a small business, table 1 decomposes employment in private firms into the six size classes of under 10, 10 to 24, 25 to 99, 100 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more employees. According to the table, small firms employ about 58.1 percent of private-sector workers.[6]

Although information on part-time status (working 34 or fewer hours a week) was not specifically available for the longest job during the year for employees, it is available for the current job.[7] While this situation is not ideal, because employees could have switched positions from the time they held their longest job in the previous year to the following March, it can give an indication of where part-time employment is centralized. In 1998, there were 23.3 million part-time and 91.8 million full-time workers; thus, part-timers accounted for 20.2 percent of private employment. Small firms' share of part-time workers (22.0 percent) was almost 25 percent greater than large firms' share (17.8 percent). In addition, the part-time share of very small firms (those with fewer than 25 employees), at 28.4 percent, was more than 50 percent greater than the share for very large firms (those with more than 1,000 employees), namely, 18.3 percent.

Source of data

With the use of FERRET,[8] figures were extracted from the March 1999 CPS for employees whose longest job during the year was with a private firm. (Government employees and the self-employed were excluded.) The CPS had 54,760 observations for workers of private firms in a weighted sample to create population estimates. The figures in this article represent 1998 person (as opposed to household or family) variables.[9]

Table 1. Number of employees in private firms, by size of firm, 1998

Size of firm	Thousands of employees	Percent distribution
All firms	115,063.7	100.0
Under 10	19,351.7	16.8
10–24	12,753.1	11.1
25–99	17,260.6	15.0
100–499	17,534.1	15.2
500–999	6,722.6	5.8
1,000 or more	41,441.6	36.0
Fewer than 500	66,899.5	58.1
500 or more	48,164.2	41.9

NOTE: Firm size is based on the NOEMP variable, and private status is based on the CLWK = 1 variable, in the CPS. Both measures focus on the longest job during the year (CLWK includes incorporated self-employed individuals) and are weighted at the person level. The 58.1-percent distribution for small firms has a 95-percent confidence interval of ±0.4 percent.

Table 2. Selected gender, racial, and ethnic characteristics of employees in private firms, by size of firm, 1998

[In percent]

Size of firm	Women	Asian	Black	White	Hispanic
All firms	46.5	4.7	11.3	84.0	10.9
Under 10	46.8	5.3	7.9	86.8	12.8
10–24	44.1	4.2	8.7	87.1	12.4
25–99	43.7	4.3	10.7	85.0	12.2
100–499	46.2	4.2	11.8	84.0	11.5
500–999	48.8	5.0	13.8	81.2	9.6
1,000 or more	48.0	5.0	13.2	81.8	8.9
Fewer than 500	45.3	4.5	9.8	85.7	12.2
500 or more	48.1	5.0	13.3	81.7	9.0

NOTE: Based on the NOEMP, A_SEX, A_RACE, A_REORGN, and CLWK = 1 CPS variables. "Asian" includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Aleut Eskimo. "Don't know" and inapplicable responses to the question about Hispanic origin (about 1 percent) were deemed non-Hispanic.

The CPS asks a question about employer size, but the responses to this query may be inconsistent. The question is, "Counting all locations where this employer operates, what is the total number of persons who work for — 's employer?"[10] Unfortunately, respondents may not know the number of locations of the employer, may not know the total number of employees, or may mistakenly give figures for just the one location at which they or the employee works (establishment data as opposed to firm data). Franchising may also cause data problems, because respondents may consider the entire franchise their (or the employee's) employer, as opposed to just the franchisee's location. However, while respondents may not be able to pinpoint the exact size of the company they work for, they are likely to know the size within a reasonable range.[11]

The employee firm-size distribution from the CPS seems reasonably close to the distribution from Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB).[12] These two sources have slightly different universes (CPS figures represent workers with any private-sector job during the year, and SUSB counts nonfarm jobs in March of the year), but large differences still could indicate reporting flaws.[13] In 1996, the CPS reported 114.1 million private-sector employees working during the year, of which 59.9 percent were in small firms; SUSB reported 102.2 million private jobs, of which 52.5 percent were in small firms. The differences indicate that CPS respondents may be slightly underestimating the size of their employer. Even with the potential reporting problems, the CPS data provide an invaluable, timely view of the characteristics of employees by firm size.

The results that follow in this article are based on March 1999 data, covering 1998 private-sector employment. The accompanying tables show the share of workers in a firm, by

size, for a specific variable (for example, the percent of the workforce that is female in a given size of firm).

Female and minority employees

Table 2 shows that, overall, whites and Hispanics were somewhat more likely to work in smaller firms, while women, Asians, and blacks were somewhat less likely. The industries, occupations, and geographic distribution of these minority, ethnic, and racial groups may contribute to these differences. Of the small-firm workforce (fewer than 500 employees), 45.3 percent were women, and of the large-firm workforce (500 or more employees), 48.1 percent were women.[14] Overall, small firms employed more women because small firms employed more of the private workforce than did large firms (30.3 million versus 23.2 million).

The percent of Hispanic workers in a firm decreases as the employment size of the firm increases. The workforce of small firms was 12.2 percent Hispanic, while that of large firms was 9.0 percent Hispanic. As a whole, Hispanic individuals constituted 8.2 million of the 66.9 million small-firm employees and 4.3 million of the 48.2 million large-firm employees. Put another way, about twice as many Hispanics were working for small firms than for large firms.

Large firms employed a slightly higher percentage of blacks than did small firms (13.3 percent, compared with 9.8 percent). The percentage difference is considerably smaller than that found by Harry Holzer in an earlier study.[15] The gap between large and small firms in the percentage of blacks employed could be due to the greater resources large firms can muster when implementing affirmative action efforts. However, as stated earlier, definitive reasons for differences were not sought in this article. About 12.9 million of the 115.1 million private-sector workers (11.3 percent) were black, about equally split among small and large firms (6.6 million in small firms, 6.4 million in large firms).

Asian[16] workers were a larger share of the large-firm workforce than of the small-firm workforce, although the difference was slight (5.0 percent, compared with 4.5 percent). Overall, 3.0 million and 2.4 million Asian workers were in small and large firms, respectively.

Age

Small firms employ more workers under age 25 and workers aged 65 or older. In 1998, small firms employed about 12.8 million workers under 25, while large firms employed about 9.4 million. Small firms also employed about 2.4 million employees aged 65 or older, and large firms employed about 1.0 million.

Most of the differences in the share of firm size classes employing age groups occurred at the outermost sizes. Employees under age 25 were 21.4 percent of very small firms (firms with fewer than 25 employees) and 20.1 percent of very large firms (firms with 1,000 or more employees). (This relatively small gap widened when only full-time employees were considered.) Very small firms also had more than twice the share of employees 65 or older than very large firms had (4.8 percent vs. 2.0 percent). Table 3 gives the distribution of ages of workers by firm size.

Educational attainment

Small firms had higher percentages of employees who had less than a high school education and employees whose highest degree was a high school diploma, while large firms had higher percentages of employees who had had some college, employees who had attained a bachelor's degree, and employees who had gone on to receive a master's degree. While small and large firms had similar shares of employees with doctoral or professional degrees, the greatest shares of employees with those degrees showed up in the very small firms (possibly because of individual doctors' and lawyers' offices). For small firms, 52.2 percent of the workforce (34.9 million employees)

Table 3: Age distribution of employees in private firms, by size of firm, 1998

[In percent]

Size of firm	Under 25 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years or older
All firms	19.3	24.1	25.9	18.5	9.1	3.0
Under 10	19.7	21.3	24.8	17.8	10.8	5.6
10–24	24.1	24.8	23.3	15.7	8.5	3.7
25–99	19.3	25.3	25.9	17.8	9.0	2.6
100–499	15.0	25.7	28.6	19.1	9.2	2.5
500–999	16.1	26.7	25.7	19.4	9.9	2.1
1,000 or more	20.1	23.7	26.2	19.6	8.5	2.0
Fewer than 500	19.2	24.2	25.8	17.7	9.5	3.6
500 or more	19.5	24.1	26.1	19.6	8.7	2.0

NOTE: Based on the NOEMP, A_AGE, and CLWK = 1 CPS variables. Data include those for individuals aged 15 years, who are often excluded from BLS published figures.

Table 4. Education levels of employees in private firms, by size of firm, 1998

[In percent]

Size of firm	Less than a high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctoral or professional degree
All firms	16.1	32.9	28.5	16.4	4.0	2.1
Under 10	20.3	33.3	27.0	13.8	2.7	3.0
10–24	20.4	32.8	28.4	13.0	3.0	2.4
25–99	18.0	34.1	27.2	15.6	3.4	1.7
100–499	15.6	34.5	27.7	16.1	4.4	1.8
500–999	12.4	32.3	29.0	19.2	5.0	2.2
1,000 or more	12.8	31.8	30.1	18.6	4.9	1.8
Fewer than 500	18.5	33.7	27.5	14.7	3.4	2.2
500 or more	12.7	31.8	30.0	18.7	4.9	1.9

NOTE: Based on the NOEMP, A_HGA, and CLWK = 1 CPS variables. The category of "some college" includes those who attended, but did not graduate from, college, which in turn includes those who received associate's degrees.

had a high school diploma or less, compared with 44.6 percent (21.5 million employees) of the large-firm workforce, in 1998. (See table 4.) The difference in educational level is most pronounced in the "less than high school" category: slightly more than 20 percent of the workforce of very small firms was in this category, while about 12 percent of the workforce of very large firms was in the category.[17]

With a younger, more part-time workforce (22.0 percent for small firms, as opposed to 17.8 percent for large firms),[18] it is not surprising that small firms had a higher percentage of employees with lower education levels.

Public or financial assistance

In 1998, small firms employed more individuals on financial assistance (money, excluding loans, received from friends or relatives not living in the same household) and on public assistance (assistance received from government sources, excluding food stamps and Social Security payments) than did large firms. Small firms employed about 660,000 individuals receiving financial assistance and 730,000 receiving public assistance. Large firms employed about 390,000 receiving financial assistance and 530,000 receiving public assistance.

Table 5 shows that small firms had a slightly higher rate of individuals receiving financial assistance (1.0 percent, compared with 0.8 percent), but the numbers are too low to establish real differences in this 1 year of analysis. However, historical figures reveal that the smallest firms (those with under 10 employees and those with 10 to 24 employees) generally had higher rates of employing individuals on financial assistance and public assistance than firms with more workers had.[19]

Occupation

Relative to large firms, small firms have a larger percentage of their workforce concentrating on making the goods and services for the firm. Management, administrative support, and sales occupations represented 38.8 percent of the workforce in small firms and 44.7 percent in large firms. The difference was the result of a low level of administrative occupations in very small firms and a high level of sales occupations in very large firms. It is not surprising that small firms have fewer workers in administrative occupations, because large firms are more likely to be able to afford specialized positions, whereas small firms are more likely to need employees to fill multiple roles.

While it is not unexpected that small firms had a much larger share of their workforce in the combined category of farming, forestry, and fishing, it is surprising to see that they also had a larger share in manufacturing occupations, especially considering that they had a smaller share of employees in the manufacturing industry. (See next section.) Table 6 shows the occupational distribution of workers by firm size.

Industry

While the CPS is not as accurate as the Census Bureau's SUSB in determining the industry workforce by size of firm, it is useful for comparison purposes. The SUSB shows slight differences in the percentages of the small- and large-firm workforces in re-

Table 5. Employees of private firms who are on financial or public assistance, by size of firm, 1998

[In percent]

Size of firm	On financial assistance	On public assistance
All firms	0.9	1.1
Under 10	.9	1.2
10–24	1.1	1.1
25–99	1.2	1.0
100–499	.8	1.1
500–999	.7	1.0
1,000 or more	.8	1.1
Fewer than 500	1.0	1.1
500 or more	.8	1.1

NOTE: Based on the NOEMP, FIN_YN, PAW_YN, and CLWK = 1 CPS variables.

Table 6. Occupational distribution of employees in private firms, by size of firm, 1998

[In percent]

Size of firm	Management	Administrative support	Sales	Professional specialty	Service	Manufacturing	Farming, forestry, and fishing	Other
All firms	13.6	13.6	14.1	11.2	12.6	18.4	2.1	14.4
Under 10	13.0	12.4	14.6	9.3	12.2	16.2	6.0	16.3
10–24	11.9	11.6	13.2	10.3	18.4	18.3	3.2	13.1
25–99	14.2	13.0	11.8	10.0	14.6	20.4	2.2	13.9
100–499	14.0	14.7	10.0	12.0	10.6	23.0	1.6	14.1
500–999	13.9	14.2	10.7	14.6	11.5	19.9	1.0	14.2
1,000 or more	13.9	14.5	17.3	12.1	11.2	16.3	.5	14.3
Fewer than 500	13.4	13.0	12.4	10.4	13.6	19.5	3.3	14.5
500 or more	13.9	14.5	16.4	12.4	11.2	16.8	.5	14.3

NOTE: Based on the NOEMP, OCCUP, and CLWK = 1 CPS variables. The category of "management" includes executives, administrators, and managers; "manufacturing" includes precision products occupations, craft occupations, repairers, machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors; "other" includes technicians and related support occupations, private household occupations, protective services, transportation and material-moving occupations, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers.

Table 7. Industry distribution of employees in private firms, by size of firm, 1998

[In percent]

Size of firm	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communications, and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All firms	2.1	0.5	6.6	18.4	6.9	4.5	21.3	7.3	32.3
Under 10	6.1	.2	13.4	5.1	3.8	3.9	19.3	6.2	42.0
10–24	3.6	.5	11.6	10.4	4.1	5.7	25.1	5.2	33.9
25–99	1.9	.4	9.4	17.0	5.5	6.5	19.4	5.2	34.7
100–499	1.3	.6	5.9	26.9	5.7	5.5	11.7	6.7	35.6
500–999	.8	.6	3.1	26.8	6.3	3.4	13.9	7.6	37.6
1,000 or more	.3	.7	1.6	22.8	10.3	3.5	27.2	9.6	24.1
Fewer than 500	3.3	.4	10.1	14.9	4.8	5.3	18.4	5.9	36.9
500 or more	.4	.7	1.8	23.4	9.8	3.4	25.3	9.3	26.0

NOTE: Based on the NOEMP, INDUSTRY, and CLWK = 1 CPS variables.

tail, and a much less pronounced difference in services, than the CPS exhibits.[20]

Both sources show that employees of small firms are more likely to be in construction, in services, and in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, whereas employees of large firms are more likely to be in manufacturing, in retail trade, in transportation, communications, and public utilities, and in finance, insurance, and real estate. Table 7 lists the industry distribution of workers by firm size.

THE SMALL-FIRM WORKFORCE, on aggregate, differs slightly from the large-firm workforce. Most of the differences stem from two size classes of small firms: those with fewer than 10 employees and those with 10 to 24 employees. Small firms' slightly higher shares of employees working part time, employees with a high school diploma or less education, and employees 65 years or older show that small firms are able to fill some gaps in the opportunities available for these groups. In addition, small firms' number and share of employees on financial or public assistance, along with their higher number and share of employees with lower education levels, suggest that small businesses may play a major role in aiding those making the transition from welfare to work. Finally, differences in the small- and large-firm workforces may make themselves felt in areas such as compensation, pension benefits, and health benefits. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: I thank William J. Wiatrowski, an economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for his helpful comments.

[4] Joseph Schumpeter's *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy* (1962) coined the phrase "creative destruction" to characterize the evolution of the economy through technological change leading to the opening, growing, shrinking, and closing of firms. See also *The New American Evolution* (U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, June 1998); *The State of Small*

Business: A Report of the President, 1998 (U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, forthcoming; on the Internet at **http:/www.sba.gov/advo/stats/**); W. A. Brock and D. S. Evans, *The Economics of Small Firms* (New York: Holmes and Meier, 1986); and G. S. Becker, "Make the World Safe for 'Creative Destruction,'" *Business Week*, Feb. 23, 1998.

[2] See *Small Business Growth by Major Industry, 1988–1995* and *Rural and Urban Areas by Firm Size, 1990–1995* (U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, 1998); on the Internet at **http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/**.

[3] William J. Wiatrowski, "Small businesses and their employees," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1994, pp. 29–35.

[4] An effort was made, though, to determine whether industry effects were the only, or even the main, factor behind the differences in small- and large-firm workforces. To investigate this issue, the race, origin, and part-time status shares by firm size were developed for two of the largest and, arguably, most dissimilar industries: manufacturing and services. Both of these isolated industries showed the same trends that the overall tabulations for the private sector indicated.

[5] A firm is an aggregation of all establishments owned by a parent company. The Office of Size Standards within the U.S. Small Business Administration is the Agency that has established the size of small businesses, in general, at fewer than 500 employees. (The exact definition is on the Internet at **http://www.sba.gov/size/Main-What-R-SBSS.html**.)

[6] Most of the results that follow are listed as percentages. However, estimates can be calculated using employee figures from table 1 and percentages offered by the other tables.

[7] As the variable HRCHECK.

[8] On the Internet at **http://ferret.bls.census.gov/cgi-bin/ferret**.

[9] For an analysis of the characteristics of these workers over time (1992–96), see *Characteristics of Small Business Employees and Owners, 1997* (U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, 1998); on the Internet at **http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/**.

[10] "Employer" refers to the employer the respondent was with the longest during the year.

[11] Figures for the categories of "fewer than 500 employees" and "500 or more employees" are presented in this article. Respondents to the CPS are likely to accurately choose the correct category between these two choices, and the other size classes can be used to evaluate trends.

[12] SUSB is a firm-size data source created by the Bureau of the Census from County Business Patterns (an establishment data source) with funding from the Office of Advocacy. SUSB data, available from 1988 to 1997, are obtained by aggregating establishments owned by parent companies and contain information on the number of firms, number of establishments, employment, annual payroll, and estimated receipts by the size of the firm, by industry and location. (SUSB data are on the Internet at **http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/int_data.html**.) In addition, a longitudinal database, called Business Information Tracking Series, or BITS, has been created for researchers from SUSB data.

[13] See Thomas Amirault, "Characteristics of multiple jobholders, 1995," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1997, pp. 9–15, which lists the multiple-jobholder rate (including public-sector jobholders) at 6.3 percent for 1995.

[14] The estimate of women working in small firms had a 95-percent confidence interval of ±0.6 percent, and that for large firms also had an interval of ±0.6 percent, showing a slight statistical difference in the estimates.

[15] Harry J. Holzer, "Why Do Small Establishments Hire Fewer Blacks than Large Ones?" discussion paper 1119–97, Institute for Research on Poverty, January 1977.

[16] Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Aleut Eskimo.

[17] Note that the education levels listed in table 4 are those reached by private-sector workers at a point in time. During their lives, many workers (particularly younger ones) will reach higher education levels.

[18] Part-time status was based on an employee's working 1 to 34 hours per week (from the HRCHECK variable in the CPS) and represents the employee's current job, not the job of longest duration.

[19] *Characteristics of Small Business Employees and Owners.*

[20] Comparisons are made using 1996 SUSB data; however, the industry shares change little from year to year.

Economic and social conditions of children and the elderly

Both the elderly and children have experienced improvements in their health status, but do not share the same enhancements in economic well-being; data for the elderly are compared with data from a recent report on indicators of child well-being

David Scott Johnson

Over the past four decades, the proportion of children in the U.S. population has fallen from 36 percent (in 1960) to 26 percent (in 1998), and is expected to drop to approximately 24 percent in 2020. (See chart 1.) Over the same period, in contrast, the share of elderly persons has risen from about 9 percent of the population to 13 percent, and is projected to increase to 16 percent by 2020. The 1998 United Nations World Population report shows that these changes in composition are occurring throughout the world.[1]

As these populations of children and the elderly have changed, so have their economic and social circumstances. Based on many socioeconomic measures, the elderly today are as well off as, and perhaps better off than, the nonelderly. It is important to note that socioeconomic measures for the elderly are better than those for children. The data also show that children are an increasing fraction of the poor, despite the reduction in family size. A 1984 study first noted this trend.[2] Since that time, several authors have revisited this issue and found that the elderly are better off economically than are children (as measured by, for example, relative family incomes) and also are better off in noneconomic ways as well, such as improved health insurance coverage.[3]

This article expands on previous studies, and provides a wider range of socioeconomic indicators to compare the status of the elderly and children. It uses a report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-being, 1999*, which presents 23 indicators of "child well-being and six population and family background measures.[4] The report examines the trends during the past two decades. These indicators are monitored through official Federal statistics covering children's economic security, health, behavior, social environment, and education. They were chosen because they are easy to understand, objectively based on reliable data, and measured regularly. Also, they represent large segments of the population from infancy to age 18 and a balanced mix of the "well-being" domain. For the elderly, this article uses studies similar to those used to compile the data for *America's Children* to develop socioeconomic indicators by which to compare with the data for children. (See notes to table 1.)

Many of the socioeconomic indicators are important for monitoring the quality of life for both children and the elderly.[5] This article compares many of these indicators for children from infancy to 18 years of age with those of the elderly age 65 and older. Table 1 shows the comparable indicators for both children and the elderly for selected years between 1980 and 1998. One can observe the socioeconomic conditions of the two groups for a particular year, and can compare the changes that have occurred since 1980.

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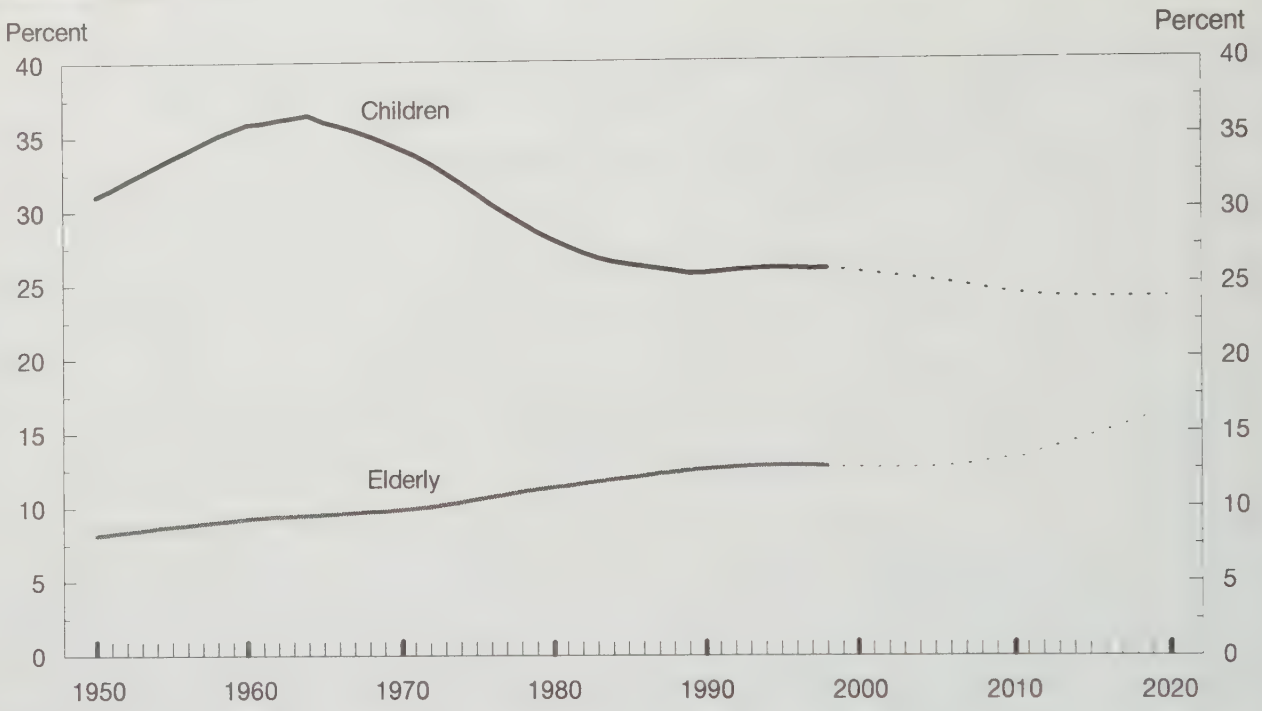
Population family characteristics

The report on *America's Children* highlights the changes in demographics in the population among children. For instance, as the proportion

Chart 1. Children and the elderly as a percentage of the U.S. population, 1950–98 and projected 1999–2020



SOURCE: Bureau of the Census.

of children in the population has decreased over the years, the proportion of elderly has increased. (See chart 1.) Also, today's children are living in environments with greater racial and ethnic diversity than did previous generations.[6] Another major change for children is in their family structure, with a much lower percentage of children living with both parents in 1987, compared with those who did in 1980.

In comparison, the family structure of the elderly has remained the same, with a stable percentage of elderly living with their spouse. This figure differs for men and women, however. Elderly women are much more likely than elderly men to live alone, because the life expectancy for women exceeds that for men by about 5 years at age 65 and because older men tend to marry younger women. The data also show an increasing share of children living in a household maintained by their grandparents.[7]

Economic security

The indicators of economic security highlight the main disparities between children and the elderly. The poverty rate among the elderly has fallen rapidly, while the poverty rate of children has risen significantly. (See chart 2, page 24.) The poverty rate for the elderly is now below the poverty rate for nonelderly adults. Although the poverty rate among children as a whole has modestly declined in recent years, there is a great and growing distributional disparity among children. While some children are doing well, there is a large fraction of children whose economic, health, and social status has declined.[8]

Furthermore, children are more than three times as likely as the elderly to live in families with income below 50 percent of the poverty line and these children are at much greater risk of experiencing adverse outcomes (such as lower standardized test scores).[9] Similar proportions of children and the elderly live in families with income that is more than 400 percent of the poverty line.[10] This suggests that there is greater income disparity among families with children than among the elderly and that this disparity is increasing for families with children.

However, economic disparity between families with children and the elderly depends on the poverty measure used in the analysis. While the official poverty measure in 1997 indicates that children are more than 80 percent more likely to be poor, an experimental measure for 1997, using a method similar to one proposed by the National Academy of Sciences, shows that children are less than 15 percent more likely to be classified as poor.[11] In addition, the poverty rate for the elderly has fallen from 12.2 percent in 1990 to 10.5 percent in 1997, while the experimental rate for the elderly has remained fairly constant. Alternatively, the official child poverty rate has fallen less than 1 percentage point since 1990, while the experimen-

Table 1. Socioeconomic indicators for children and the elderly, selected years between 1980 and 1998

Description of indicator or characteristic	Early period		Current period	
	Year	Value	Year	Value
Population				
In millions				
Children[1]	1980	63.7	1998	69.9
Elderly[2]	1980	25.7	1998	34.4
In percent				
Children[1]	1980	28.0	1998	26.0
Elderly[1]	1980	11.0	1998	13.0
Racial and ethnic origin (in percent)				
Children:				
White, non-Hispanic[1]	1980	74.0	1998	65.0
Black, non-Hispanic[1]	1980	15.0	1998	15.0
Hispanic[1]	1980	9.0	1998	15.0
Elderly:				
White, non-Hispanic[2]	1980	88.0	1998	84.0
Black, non-Hispanic[2]	1980	8.0	1998	8.0
Hispanic[2]	1980	3.0	1998	5.0
Family structure (in percent)				
Children living with two parents[1]	1980	77.0	1998	68.0
Children living with one parent[1]	1980	20.0	1998	27.0
Children living with grandparents[3]	1980	3.6	1998	5.6
Elderly living with spouse[3]	1980	53.6	1998	54.2
Men	–	–	1998	72.6
Women	–	–	1998	40.7
Elderly living alone or with nonrelatives[3]	1980	32.3	1998	31.9
Men	–	–	1998	18.3
Women	–	–	1998	41.7
Poverty and family income (in percent)				
Official poverty measure:				
Related children in poverty[1]	1980	17.9	1997	19.3
Elderly in poverty[4]	1980	15.7	1997	10.5
Experimental poverty measure:				
Children in poverty[5]	1990	23.0	1997	20.8
Elderly in poverty[5]	1990	18.1	1997	18.4
Income distribution:				
Children in families with incomes below 50 percent of poverty[1]	1980	6.6	1997	8.5
Elderly with incomes below 50 percent of poverty[4]	1980	2.1	1997	2.2
Children in families with incomes between 100 percent and 200 percent of poverty[1]	1980	24.0	1997	21.4
Elderly with incomes between 100 percent and 200 percent of poverty[4]	1980	33.5	1997	28.1
Children in families with incomes over 400 percent of poverty[1]	1980	16.8	1997	25.0
Elderly with incomes over 400 percent of poverty[4]	1980	18.4	1997	26.0
Employment (in percent)				
Children living with parents with at least one parent employed full-time all year[1]	1980	70.0	1997	77.0
Children living with parents with both parents or only parent employed full-time all year[1]	1980	20.0	1997	35.0
Elderly employed[6]	1980	12.2	1998	11.6
Housing (in percent)				
Households with children reporting:[1]				
Inadequate housing	1983	8.0	1997	7.4
Crowded housing	1983	8.0	1995	7.0
Households headed by elderly person reporting:[7]				
Inadequate housing	1987	6.5	1997	5.8
Crowded housing	1987	.5	1995	.3
Food security (in percent)				
Children in households experiencing food insecurity with moderate or severe hunger[1]	–	–	1997	4.2
Children ages 2 to 5 with good diet quality[1]	–	–	1996	24.0
Children ages 6 to 12 with good diet quality[1]	–	–	1996	12.0
Children ages 12 to 18 with good diet quality[1]	–	–	1996	6.0
Households with elderly persons and (no children) experiencing food insecurity with moderate or severe hunger[6]	–	–	1997	1.4
Elderly with good diet quality[6]	–	–	1994–96	21.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Socioeconomic indicators for children and the elderly, selected years between 1980 and 1997

Description of indicators or characteristic	Early period		Current period	
	Year	Value	Year	Value
Access to health care (in percent)				
Children covered by:				
Private health insurance[1]	1987	87.0	1997	85.0
Public health insurance[1]	1987	19.0	1997	23.0
Elderly covered by:				
Private health insurance[10]	1987	99.0	1997	99.0
Public health insurance	1987	96.0	1997	96.0
Health status and activity limitation (in percent)				
Children in very good or excellent health[1]	1984	78.0	1996	81.0
Children in poverty	1984	62.0	1996	65.0
Elderly in very good or excellent health[11]	1984	36.3	1996	38.0
Elderly in poverty	1984	29.6	1996	27.5
Children ages 5 to 17 with any limitation in activity resulting from chronic conditions[1]	1984	6.1	1996	7.5
Children in poverty	1984	8.7	1996	12.0
Elderly with activity limitation[11]	1984	39.0	1996	36.3
Elderly in poverty	–	–	1996	49.7
Mortality				
Deaths before the first birthday per 1,000 live births[1]	1980	12.6	1997	7.2
Deaths per 100,000:				
Children ages 1 to 4[1]	1980	63.9	1997	35.8
Children ages 5 to 14[1]	1980	30.6	1997	20.8
Adolescents ages 15 to 19[1]	1980	97.9	1997	74.8
Number of deaths per 100,000:				
Elderly ages 65 to 75[12]	1980	2,995	1997	2,510
Elderly ages 75 to 85[12]	1980	6,693	1997	5,728
Elderly ages 85 and older[12]	1980	15,980	1997	15,345
Deaths per 100,000 by firearm:				
Adolescents ages 15 to 19[1]	1980	14.7	1996	21.2
Elderly ages 65 and older[12]	1980	13.5	1996	13.9
Deaths per 100,000 by motor vehicle:				
Adolescents ages 15 to 19[1]	1980	42.3	1996	28.2
Elderly ages 65 and older[12]	1980	22.5	1996	23.0
Life expectancy (in years):				
Years remaining at birth[12]	1980	73.7	1997	76.5
Years remaining at age 65[12]	1980	16.4	1997	17.6
Behavior and social environment				
Cigarette smoking:				
12th grade students who reported smoking daily in the previous 30 days[1]	1980	21.3	1998	22.4
Elderly who smoke on some days:[11]				
Men	1979	20.9	1995	14.9
Women	1979	13.2	1995	11.5
Victims of violent crime:				
Per 1,000 youth ages 12 to 17[1]	1980	37.6	1997	27.1
Per 1,000 elderly (including simple assaults)[13]	1980	7.2	1997	4.4
Educational achievements				
Average reading scale scores, students age 13[1]	1982	[14]259	1996	[14]259
Average mathematics scale scores, students age 13[1]	1982	[14]269	1996	[14]274
Literacy (in percent):				
Youth ages 16 to 18 with limited prose literacy[15]	–	–	1992	51.0
Youth ages 16 to 18 with limited quantitative literacy[15]	–	–	1992	55.0
Elderly with limited prose literacy[15]	–	–	1992	76.0
Elderly with limited quantitative literacy[15]	–	–	1992	71.0
High school completion rates (in percent):				
Young adults, ages 18 to 24[1]	1980	84.0	1997	86.0
Elderly[16]	1980	40.7	1997	67.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Footnotes—Socioeconomic indicators for children and the elderly, selected years between 1980 and 1997

[1] *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* (Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 1999).

[2] *Current Population Reports*, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[3] *Current Population Reports, Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[4] *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60 and unpublished tables, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[5] *Experimental Poverty Measures*, P60–205, U.S. Bureau of the Census, table B8e.

[6] *Employment and Earnings*, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[7] American Housing Survey, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[8] *Measuring food security in the United States, 1995–1998 (Advanced Report)*, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[9] Unpublished tables, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[10] Table H1–2, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[11] Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1984 and 1996 unpublished tables, U.S. National Center for Health Statistics.

[12] *Deaths: Final Data for 1997*, U.S. National Center for Health Statistics.

[13] National Crime Victimization Reports, U.S. Department of Justice.

[14] The reading and mathematics proficiency scales have a range from 0 to 500. For reading, the scale score at level 250 implies that the individual is able to interrelate ideas and make generalizations. For math, the score at level 250 implies that the individual can perform numerical operations and beginning problem solving.

[15] *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1997, National Center for Education Statistics.

[16] *Current Population Reports, Educational Attainment in the U.S.*, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

tal rate has fallen by more than 2 percentage points. (See chart 3, page 24.)[12]

As with most age groups in the total population, there has been a recent improvement in the economic well-being of children. Since 1993, the poverty rate for children has fallen and more children are living with an employed parent. Moreover, the percentage of children living with both parents working full-time all year has almost doubled since 1980, increasing from 20 percent to 37 percent. Alternatively, the percentage of all elderly employed has stayed relatively constant since 1980.

The economic security of children and the elderly also affects the incidence of hunger and the likelihood that these groups have a sufficiently good diet. Children are more likely to experience hunger than the elderly, with 4.2 percent living in households with moderate to severe hunger in 1997, compared with 1.4 percent of households with an elderly person (and no children). In 1996, most children and adolescents had a diet that was poor or needed improvement, as indicated by their Healthy Eating Index.[13] Table 1 shows that as children get older, their diet quality declines. In 1996, among children ages 2 to 5, 24 percent had a good diet. For those ages 13 to 18, 6 percent had a good diet. The elderly tend to have a diet quality that is similar to that for young children. In the 1994–96 period, 21 percent of the elderly had a good diet.

In addition to insufficient food quality, inadequate or crowded housing can pose serious problems to a person's physical, psychological, or material well-being. Table 1 also shows that children are much more likely to live in inadequate or crowded housing. In 1995, 7 percent of households with children reported living in crowded housing, while the share for the elderly is less than 0.5 percent.

Health status

Another important social indicator of well-being is health status. Consequently, a person's access to health care can suggest that they have a reasonable assurance of obtaining the medical and dental attention needed to maintain their physical well-being. The report on *America's Children* shows that the proportion of children covered by health insurance has remained constant since 1987; however, during the same period, the proportion of children covered by private health insurance has decreased and the percentage of children covered by public health insurance has increased. Almost all of the elderly have public health insurance and this has remained stable since 1980.

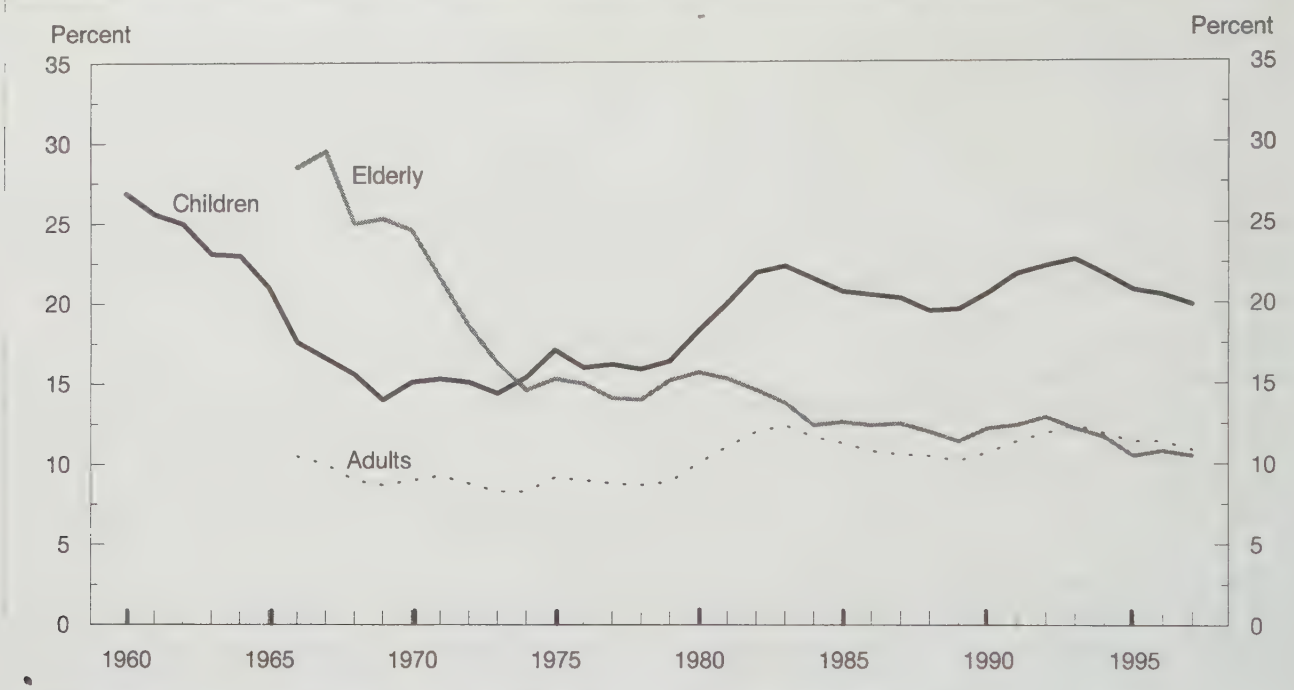
Both children and the elderly have experienced slight improvements in their reported health status since 1980. (See table 1.) The percentage of elderly who say that they are in very good or excellent health has increased from 36 percent in 1984 to 38 percent in 1996 and the percentage of children whose parents report that their children are in very good or excellent health has increased from 78 percent in 1984 to 81 percent in 1996.

While the health status of children has increased, the percentage of children who have limitations in activity (such as difficulty playing or attending school, due to chronic conditions) has increased over the 1984–96 period. The elderly, however, have experienced a decrease in the rate at which they suffer limitations in activity. Poor children and poor elderly persons are much more likely than their nonpoor counterparts to have worse health status and experience activity limitation.

One of the major improvements in the health status of children and the elderly is indicated by the decrease in mortality rates. There has been a dramatic decrease in mortality rates for all age groups. As a result, life expectancy at birth has increased 2.1 years, and life expectancy at age 65 has increased 1 year.

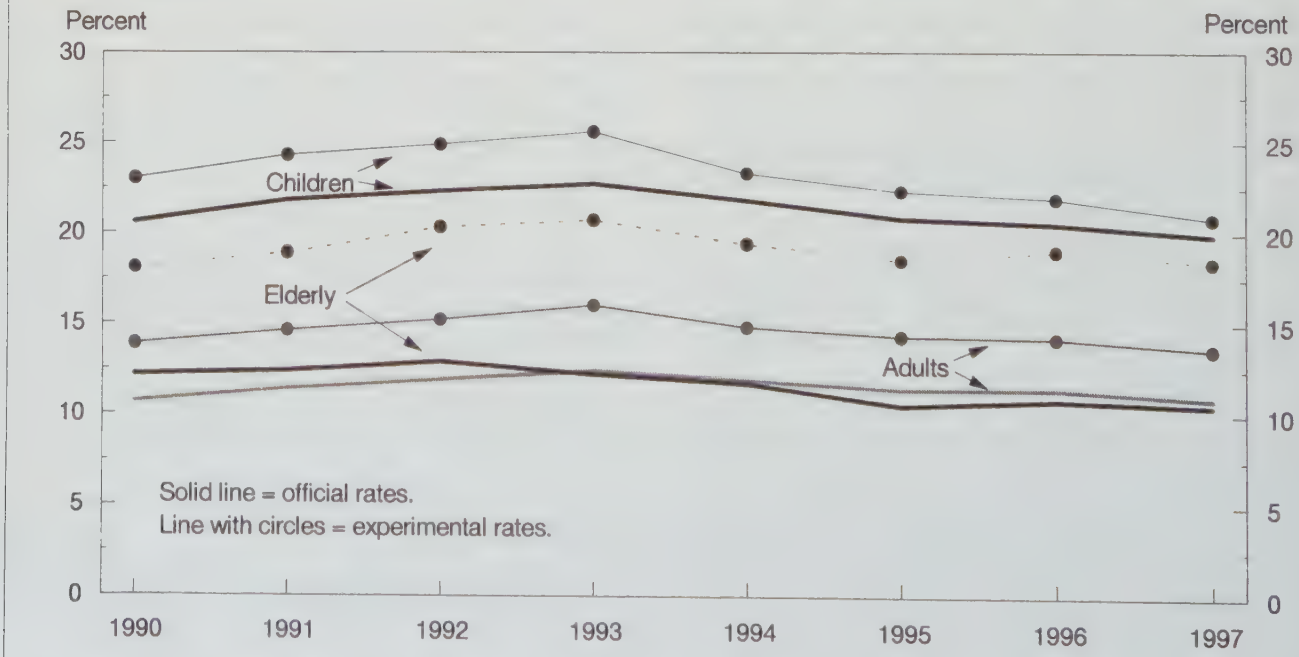
An area in which children have experienced a reduction in well-being is in the firearm mortality rates for adolescents. Almost 30 percent of all deaths for adolescents ages 15 to 19

Chart 2. Official poverty rates for children, adults (ages 18 to 64), and the elderly, 1960–97



SOURCE: *Poverty in the United States 1997*, Series P-60 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998).

Chart 3. Official and experimental poverty rates for children, adults (ages 18 to 64), and the elderly, 1990–97



SOURCE: K. Short and others, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1990–1997* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1999), table B8e.

are caused by firearm injuries and this rate has almost doubled since 1980, while the rate for the elderly is a small percentage of total deaths and has increased modestly.

Behavior and social environment

A third area that is useful in assessing the well-being of children and the elderly is their exposure to high-risk behavior. Although the report on *America's Children* presents data on youth's drug and alcohol use, we compare the prevalence of cigarette smoking. Twelfth graders are much more likely to smoke than the elderly, and the proportion of youth who smoke has increased, especially over the last 5 years, while the share among the elderly has fallen.[14]

It also appears that children are much more likely to be victims of violent crimes than are the elderly; however, the rate of children victimized by violent crime has fallen slightly since 1980.

Education

A higher level of education can reflect a higher level of well-being, in terms of increased economic opportunity and the ability to adjust to changing economic situations. Table 1 shows that today's young adults are much more educated than today's elderly. The high school completion rate for young adults (ages 18 to 24) is 86 percent, compared with 67 percent for the elderly. This completion rate for young adults has remained fairly constant since 1980, while the rate for the elderly and all other age groups has increased dramatically. While this measure of high school completion suggests an improved picture of the education of the elderly, they are still less likely to have a high school education and much more likely to have limited literacy. About three-fourths of the elderly have limited prose and quantitative literacy.

BOTH THE ELDERLY AND CHILDREN are experiencing improvements in health status, but do not share the same increases in economic well-being. In addition, recent indicators suggest that children are experiencing more behavioral and social environment problems. These data, however, do not show the distribution of well-being within the populations of children and the elderly and, hence, do not show the disparity among each grouping. While this disparity is difficult to measure, one method is to determine if these social indicators vary for different demographic groups. For example, the report shows that poor children are more likely than nonpoor children to have lower health status, to have activity limitations, and to experience hunger. Similarly, the elderly who are poor are more likely than nonpoor elderly to experience these same negative outcomes.[15]

In some respects, it appears that the elderly are better off than children, however, if this continues, today's children could face a brighter future as older Americans. In most cases, the socioeconomic indicators also could suggest that the well-being of our most vulnerable populations, children and the elderly, are at a great risk of experiencing detrimental outcomes. □

Notes

[1] *1998 State of the World Population: THE NEW GENERATIONS* (New York, NY, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations, 1998).

[2] S. Preston, "Children and the Elderly: Divergent Paths for America's Dependents," *Demography*, 1984, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 435–57.

[3] See, for example, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-being* (Washington, Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics,1999); J. Palmer, T. Smeeding, and B. B. Torrey, *The Vulnerable* (Washington, The Urban Institute Press, 1988); and *A Profile of Older Americans: 1997* (Washington, U.S. Administration on Aging, 1998).

[4] *America's Children: Key National Indicators*, 1999.

[5] C. Jencks and B. Torrey "Beyond Income and Poverty: Trends in Social Welfare among Children and the Elderly Since 1960," in, J. Palmer, T. Smeeding, and B.B. Torrey, eds., *The Vulnerable* (Washington, The Urban Institute Press, 1988), pp. 229–65; and *Profile of Older Americans*, Administration on Aging.

[6] *America's Children: Key National Indicators*, 1999; and *A Profile of Older Americans*.

[7] L. Casper, and K. Bryson, "Co-resident Grandparents and their Grandchildren: Grandparent Maintained Families," Working Paper no. 26 (Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998).

[8] *America's Children: Key National Indicators*, 1999.

[9] G. Duncan, J. Yeung, J. Brooks-Gunn, and J.R. Smith, "How much does child poverty affect the life chances of children?" *American Sociological Review*, 1998 June, pp. 406–23.

[10] L. Rainwater and T. Smeeding "Doing Poorly: The Real Income of American Children in a Comparative Perspective," Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper (Syracuse, NY, 1995). Rainwater and Smeeding show that the well-being of these children compares favorably to the well-being of similar children in other countries.

[11] See Connie F. Citro and Robert T. Michael, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach* (Washington, National Academy Press, 1995); and K. Short, T. Garner, D. Johnson, and P. Doyle, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1990–1997* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1999).

[12] Short, and others, *Experimental Poverty Measures*, 1999. The experimental poverty measure used in this article uses income net of taxes and transfers and subtracts work-related and healthcare expenditures. This measure is labeled DES-DCM2 and appears in table B8e in Short and others.

[13] The Healthy Eating Index is a summary measure of diet quality consisting of 10 components, each representing different aspects of a healthy diet. A score above 80 implies a good diet. See S. A. Bowman, M. Lino, S. A. Gerrior, and P. P. Basiotis, The Healthy Eating Index: 1994–96 (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition and Policy Promotion, 1998).

[14] All adult age groups have shown a decrease in smoking activity.

[15] *Health United States, 1998* (Hyattsville, Maryland, National Center for Health Statistics, 1998).

Free speech

One of the strongest principles emanating from the U.S. Constitution, contained in the first amendment, is that citizens have the right to freedom of speech. In the past, the Supreme Court has held that, generally, government cannot regulate speech solely on the basis of its content, but that certain kinds of speech, such as obscenity and "fighting words," can be regulated. Those kinds of words are of such slight social value that the freedom to utter them is outweighed by the social interest in morality and order.[1] In the employment context, courts often deal with the question of whether a government employer committed improper actions in response to an employee's exercise of the first amendment right to free speech. When speaking completely outside the employment context, government employees are protected by the same standard as private citizens. Thus, in general, government employers are not permitted to retaliate against employees for their exercise of the right to speak, but exceptions to the rule exist. Three recent court of appeals cases dealt with this issue.

In *Bonds* v. *Milwaukee County*,[2] the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit held that the county's decision not to hire an individual after he made inflammatory public comments was justified by its interest in government efficiency and harmony in the workplace. Michael Bonds worked for the city of Milwaukee as a senior fiscal analyst for the Community Development Block Grant Committee, an elected body of 10 members that makes all decisions regarding the distribution of funds from the Federal Government for community development. In his position, Bonds evaluated policy proposals concerning such distribution. In the spring of 1997, Milwaukee mayor John Norquist recommended a new approach to distributing funds called the "Neighborhood Strategic Planning Process." According to his proposal, Milwaukee would be divided into 17 service areas, each of which would compete for portions of the overall funding allocation. Bonds evaluated the proposal in his position, found it to be seriously flawed, and became strongly opposed to its implementation. Despite his evaluation, the city adopted the plan in July 1997.

That same month, Bonds applied for a job as a research analyst with the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors. Karen Ordinans, chairperson of the board, told Bonds during an interview that she expected her staff to be providers of information, to be objective about research and analysis, and not to get into the political part of debating issues and making policy decisions. Bonds indicated to her that he understood that, irrespective of his personal opinions on policy proposals, he was not to comment on them publicly. Bonds was subsequently offered the job and accepted. One day after taking the job, Bonds participated in a "Community Brainstorming Conference" that focused on the proposed Neighborhood Strategic Planning Process. During this event, Bonds was openly critical of the program, calling it "sinister," and attacked both the city of Milwaukee, to which he remained employed at the time, and Mayor Norquist. Bonds' comments were reported the next day in the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, a local newspaper, including the following quote: "Anyone who is concerned about racial harmony should be at City Hall raising hell. . . [t]his is pitting black against white when we should be working together."

When the county board learned of Bonds' actions at the conference, many of its members became concerned about his future employment with the board. Ordinans made her hiring decision based on her belief that Bonds would not comment publicly on any disagreements he had with policy proposals; she found his actions at the conference to have exhibited "extremely poor judgment," given that he had made inflammatory statements on a matter that had already sparked political controversy. After verifying that Bonds could remain at his job with the city, Ordinans withdrew the offer of employment. Bonds filed suit against the county, claiming he was retaliated against for exercising his first amendment right to free speech.

The standard for courts to evaluate free-speech rights of government employees in the employment context was first enunciated by the Supreme Court in *Pickering* v. *Board of Education*.[3] There, the Court held that the State has interests as an employer in regulating the speech of its employees far different than the interests it has in regulating private citizens' speech. The Supreme Court established a balancing test in *Pickering* whereby courts weigh the government employer's interest in efficiency and effectiveness against the public employee's right to free speech. Later, the Court added an exception to this test,[4] under which government employees can be prevented from publicly criticizing their employer on a matter of public concern if they work in a "policymaking" position. If such criticism occurs, the employee can be subjected to an adverse employment action.

The county argued on appeal that its decision to rescind the employment offer was a protected employment action under the policymaking employee exception to the *Pickering* balancing test. The seventh circuit found that the exception did not apply in this context, because the adverse employment action was taken by an employer other than the one that had been criticized. Bonds criticized his *current* employer, the city of Milwaukee, and suffered an adverse employment action from his potential *future* employer, the county of Milwaukee. The appellate court held that the exception applies only if the employer retaliating against an

"The Law at Work" is prepared by Charles J. Muhl, formerly of the Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and is largely based on information from secondary sources.

employee is the one that had been criticized to begin with. Thus, the court found, the policymaking employee exception could not be used by the county as a defense for withdrawing its employment offer to Bonds.

However, the court went on to conduct the *Pickering* balancing test and found that the county's interest in government efficiency and workplace harmony did permit it to rescind the employment offer to Bonds. Under the first prong of the *Pickering* test, the court considered the "content, form, and context" of Bonds' statement to determine whether his speech regarded a matter of public concern. The court noted that the Neighborhood Strategic Planning Process had generated strong public interest and that Bonds' statements were relevant to the public at large and not just himself. Thus, the speech did regard a matter of public concern.

Next, the court evaluated whether Bonds' first amendment interests outweighed the county's interests in government efficiency and workplace harmony. The factors to be considered in weighing this issue include (1) whether the speech would create problems in maintaining discipline or harmony among coworkers, (2) whether the employment relationship presupposes personal loyalty and confidence, (3) whether the speech impeded the employee's ability to perform his responsibilities, (4) the time, place, and manner of the speech, (5) the context in which the underlying dispute arose, (6) whether the matter was one on which debate was vital to informed decisionmaking, and (7) whether the speaker should be regarded as a member of the general public. In determining whether Bonds' conduct would create workplace dissension, would impede his ability to perform his responsibilities, and would weaken his ability to inspire loyalty and confidence when conducting his duties, the court found that his status as a policymaking employee weighed heavily against him. The court stated that "the special loyalty and confidentiality needed from policymaking employees like Bonds exacerbates the damage to the employment relationship and government effectiveness caused by their insubordinate, disloyal, or inappropriate speech."[5] The court found that Bonds' speech rightly troubled the county because it undermined his credibility with several of the board supervisors for whom he would have been working and that Ordinans was properly concerned about workplace dissension after learning of Bonds' statements about the Neighborhood Strategic Planning Process. Thus, the court said, the county's interests in government efficiency and workplace harmony justified its decision to withdraw Bonds' employment offer, outweighing his first amendment rights.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals took up the same issue recently in *Wasson* v. *Sonoma County Junior College*.[6] In this case, Professor Sylvia Wasson of the Sonoma County Junior College District was alleged to be the author of six publicly disseminated writings that criticized the College District's president, Robert Agrella, and its vice president, John Roberts. After the anonymously written letters were disseminated, the district board hired a handwriting specialist to determine who, among a number of suspects, was the author. The specialist concluded that Wasson had written the letters, and Agrella and Roberts subsequently sought her dismissal. Although Wasson was never actually terminated, she brought suit against Agrella and Roberts, claiming that they took improper retaliatory employment actions against her in violation of her free-speech rights. The actions cited were the investigation into who wrote the letters and the recommendation that Wasson be fired because she wrote them. The twist in this case was that Wasson vehemently denied being the author of the letters, presenting the ninth circuit with the question of whether a claim can be maintained for wrongful retaliation for the exercise of the right to free speech when the plaintiff denies making the speech in question. The appellate court ruled that, under these circumstances, the plaintiff is not stating a valid claim.

The court began by stating the general rule that the first amendment precludes retaliation by a public employer against an employee for speaking when the matter is of public concern and the employee's interest in engaging in such speech outweighs the State's interest in promoting the efficiency of public services. The court noted that, in most contexts, plaintiffs in wrongful retaliation suits admit to making the speech in question. Here, however, Wasson denied writing the letters that supposedly spawned the retaliatory employment actions, but argued that her first amendment rights were violated because Agrella and Roberts believed her to be the author of the criticisms directed at them. The ninth circuit was unwilling to extend the *Pickering* protection that far, holding that a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she has engaged in constitutionally protected speech to establish a first amendment retaliation claim.

Finally, in *Breaux* v. *City of Garland*,[7] the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit threw out first amendment retaliation suits brought by two Garland, Texas, police officers who claimed that they suffered adverse employment actions after making public allegations of corruption in the Garland Police Department. The appellate court found that neither employee had suffered an action sufficiently serious to be deemed a constitutional injury requiring a remedy.

Officers Allen Breaux and Joe Ambrogio raised allegations that Garland's then city manager, Ron Holifield, and then police chief, Terry Hensley, had arranged to engage in improper political investigations and were also conducting illegal electronic surveillance of the department's officers. After these accusations were made, Hensley brought Internal Affairs charges and investigations against Breaux and Ambrogio for making false statements about the investigations and other alleged violations of general orders of the police department. Breaux and Ambrogio were questioned on multiple occasions, and Breaux was

required to take both a polygraph and a psychiatric examination. The Internal Affairs investigations concluded that the officers had lied in making their allegations of illegal political investigations, and Hensley posted the results of the Internal Affairs investigations in the department and made them available to several local news outlets.

To conduct its analysis, the fifth circuit began with the assumption that the jury properly concluded that Breaux and Ambrogio made truthful allegations of public corruption. The court then moved to the question of whether the plaintiffs suffered any adverse employment action. The court identified such actions as "discharges, demotions, refusals to hire, refusals to promote, and reprimands." The court found that the actions the two plaintiffs complained of, including Internal Affairs investigations, criticisms, public reprimands, psychological and polygraph testing, and suspension with pay, did not individually or collective constitute adverse employment actions. The court noted that neither plaintiff had been discharged, been demoted, been denied a promotion, suffered a reduction in pay, or lost seniority as a result of the exercise of free speech. Thus, the plaintiff's suit was properly dismissed.

Age discrimination

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) of 1967 prohibits an employer from failing or refusing to hire or from discharging any individual because of the individual's age.[8] The Supreme Court recently held that individuals cannot sue a State employer under the ADEA, despite Congress' clear statement to the contrary in the Act itself. In general, the 11th amendment to the U.S. Constitution proscribes citizens from bringing suit against States. Previously, the Supreme Court had held that Congress can abrogate States' immunity by including a clear statement of its intent to abrogate in any legislation.[9] In *Kimel* v. *Florida Board of Regents*,[10] the Court held that Congress exceeded its authority under section 5 of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution when it abrogated States' immunity under the ADEA.

A number of cases were consolidated before the Supreme Court in *Kimel*. J. Daniel Kimel, Jr., one of the plaintiffs and a member of the faculty of Florida State University, alleged that the Florida Board of Regents refused to require the two State universities to allocate funds to provide for increases in salaries that it had previously agreed to. The plaintiffs claimed a violation of the ADEA because the board's action allegedly had a disparate impact on the base pay of employees with a longer service record, most of whom were older.

In evaluating the ADEA, the Court found that Congress included an unmistakably clear statement of its intention to subject States to suits under the Act. The text of the statute indicates that employees may bring actions for backpay "against any employer (including a public agency) in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction." The Act defines "public agency" to include "the government of a State or political subdivision thereof" and "any agency of. . .a State, or a political subdivision of a State."[11] However, Congress' right to abrogate States' immunity is limited by section 5 of the 14th amendment, which the Court has interpreted to authorize such abrogation only when there is a "congruence and proportionality between the injury to be prevented or remedied and the means adopted to that end."[12]

The Court found that the substantive requirements imposed on State and local governments by the ADEA are disproportionate to any unconstitutional conduct that could conceivably be targeted by the Act. Because age is not a suspect classification under the Equal Protection Clause, the Supreme Court analyzes the constitutionality of an employer's age discrimination under the rational basis standard, meaning that an employer may discriminate on the basis of age without offending the 14th amendment if the age classification in question is rationally related to a legitimate State interest. The Court found that the ADEA would likely prohibit substantially more State employment decisions and practices than would be held unconstitutional under the rational basis, equal protection standard, because of the Act's broad restriction on the use of age as a discriminating factor. However, the Court noted that prohibiting a small amount of conduct that would ultimately be held unconstitutional was not, in and of itself, sufficient to find that Congress exceeded its authority under section 5 of the 14th amendment.

The Court went on to examine the legislative record behind the ADEA for evidence that Congress enacted the statute because it believed, in part, that State and local governments were unconstitutionally discriminating against their employees on the basis of age. The legislative history contained no such findings, the Court ruled: Congress had not identified any pattern of age discrimination by State and local governments. Thus, the Court found, Congress had no reason to enact "broad prophylactic legislation" in this area and thereby abrogate State immunity. Accordingly, rather than suing under the ADEA, State employees who believe they have been discriminated against because of their age must sue under State age discrimination statutes, which are in force in nearly every U.S. State.

In another recent ADEA case, two former employees of the Sundstrand Corporation filed suit against the company, claiming that they were "riffed," or laid off pursuant to a reduction in force (RIF), because of their age. In *Thorn* v. *Sundstrand Aerospace Corp.*,[13] the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit threw out one employee's suit for lack of evidence and sustained another employee's cause of action when reviewing the district court's previous summary judgment rulings.

In an ADEA case, the plaintiffs may use the "McDonnell Douglas formula," established in an earlier case,[14] to shift the burden of production on a summary judgment motion. Essentially, the plaintiff

must present satisfactory evidence that he or she (1) is a member of the class of protected ADEA employees (those workers 40 years or older), (2) is performing his or her job satisfactorily, and (3) was replaced by a much younger worker following discharge or layoff. If these criteria are met, the burden shifts to the defendant to show that it had noninvidious grounds—or a valid business reason unrelated to age—for the discharge. In the case in question, Sundstrand would have to show that the employees who were laid off were not subjected to the RIF because of their age.

Plaintiff Thorn was a department manager at Sundstrand's aerospace division until September 1992, when his department was merged with another and he became a contract administrator. At that time, he was 61 years old; his supervisor, Schneeberger, was nearly 20 years his junior. Schneeberger did not get along with Thorn. When the RIF was announced in 1993, Schneeberger reduced Thorn's performance rating from a 6 to a 5, which three other junior workers who were retained also had. Schneeberger also altered Thorn's performance appraisal to eliminate all positive statements, even though no complaints had been made by customers or coworkers about Thorn's work. The company retained two employees who had numerous complaints against them and who had not shown any inclination to do their work properly. Schneeberger cited "low productivity" as his reason for terminating Thorn. The court found that Thorn presented satisfactory evidence that he was performing up to his employer's expectations and that, although it was contested, he also presented sufficient evidence to show that he was the most productive worker in his department and thus that "low productivity" could not have been the reason for his being "riffed." Hence, the appellate court reversed the district court's ruling that granted summary judgment to Sundstrand in its suit against Thorn.

Plaintiff Curran was an engineer engaged in developing and marketing new technologies and spent most of his time working on a product called the vortex turbine. He was included in the RIF at age 50. Part of the company's justification for the RIF was that it was to shift its focus to current products and abandon the pursuit of new technologies. Thus, the company argued, it had a valid business reason other than age for dismissing Curran. Curran's main piece of evidence in support of his claim was a statement made by Linton, the Sundstrand employee responsible for deciding who was to be laid off. In response to a question about what criteria he had been told by superiors to use, Linton stated that he had to decide "which people [we felt had] the longest term potential for those whose product lines we were eliminating." The court found that his use of "longest term potential" was not a synonym for "youngest" and that, in fact, an employer can consider which employees are likeliest to contribute most to the company over the long haul in deciding whom to lay off. Thus, the appellate court affirmed the district court's ruling that granted summary judgment to Sundstrand in its suit against Curran.

Duty to bargain

The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit recently held that a successor employer has a duty to bargain with an incumbent union before the employer unilaterally imposes different employment terms from those of its predecessor if the successor employer hires its initial workforce from the employees represented by the bargaining unit of the predecessor employer. In *NLRB* v. *Advanced Stretchforming Intern, Inc.*, the appellate court enforced a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) order that terms of employment could not be changed under these circumstances without first bargaining with the union.

Advanced Stretchforming International, Inc. (ASI) manufactures structural body components used in the aerospace industry at a site in Gardena, California. Prior to ASI's creation, an employer named Aero Stretch, Inc., conducted identical business at the same location. Aero filed for bankruptcy in 1992, continued to operate for a short period of time, and eventually laid off all its employees. The last terminations came on the day that ASI purchased the plant. Aero told its terminated employees to report to the plant the next day to interview for positions with ASI. The successor company required all applicants to acknowledge that they understood that ASI would not be assuming the collective bargaining agreement between Aero and the United Auto Workers (UAW) union. ASI hired 8 of the 17 former Aero production and maintenance employees and, for the first 6 months or so of its operation, had only former Aero employees on its payroll. The union sent a letter to ASI demanding that the company recognize it as the employees' bargaining representative. When ASI refused, the union filed a complaint with the NLRB claiming that the company had engaged in unfair labor practices by refusing to recognize and bargain with the UAW, as it was required to do as a successor employer. The Board found that ASI improperly changed its employees' terms and conditions of employment under the "successorship" doctrine.

The "Burns rule," first enunciated by the Supreme Court in *NLRB* v. *Burns Int'l Sec. Servs., Inc.*,[15] permits a new employer who acquires a business to set the initial terms and conditions of employment without being bound by what its predecessor had done. However, that freedom to set initial terms is tempered by the requirement that a new employer recognize and bargain with the union representing its predecessor's employees if the new employer is a "successor"—an employer that conducts essentially the same business as the former employer, with a majority of its workforce being former employees of the predecessor. Thus, a successor employer has an affirmative duty to bargain with the union in good faith to reach a new agreement, which may or may not have the same or similar terms as the agreement that cov-

ered the same employees when they worked for the predecessor.

The right to set initial terms of employment also is eliminated if the "perfectly clear" exception applies. Under this exception, the duty to bargain with the union arises as soon as the successor employer becomes aware that the union represents a majority of employees hired by the successor. If the successor intends to hire its entire initial workforce from its predecessor's staff, who were covered by a collective bargaining agreement, then it is perfectly clear to the successor that the union represents a majority of new employees and must be bargained with.

In *Burns*, the appellate court found that ASI had clearly intended to hire its initial workforce solely from the ranks of former Aero employees. ASI did not interview any non-Aero employees and did not hire its first non-Aero employee until several months after the takeover. Because ASI should have known immediately that a majority of its workforce was represented by a union, its imposition of terms of employment without first consulting with the union was an unfair labor practice, according to the court.

Briefs

Smoking on airplanes. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit overturned a lower court decision and allowed a class action suit to proceed by nonsmoking flight attendants of Northwest Airlines who are suing the company for allowing smoking on trans-Pacific flights. The suit seeks damages for about 4,000 flight attendants employed at Northwest who were allegedly forced to breathe tobacco smoke on long international flights for years after the airline had banned smoking on domestic flights. Smoking is now prohibited on all Northwest flights.

Student unions. A regional director of the NLRB ruled that New York University graduate teaching assistants have the right to organize a union, despite the fact that they are employed while enrolled as students. The school had claimed that the teaching assistants did not have such a right because their primary function at the school was not employment.

Physician unions. Doctors at a Michigan health maintenance organization became the first physicians to join the new Physicians for Responsible Negotiation, a union of the American Medical Association. The union was created to address the expanding workload and financial pressures that doctors increasingly face in the managed-care working environment, according to the association. Federal antitrust laws prohibit most of the country's 650,000 doctors from joining a union, because they are self-employed.

AIDS at work. The Connecticut Supreme Court threw out a $12.2 million damage award to a former intern at the Yale Medical School who contracted the AIDS virus while working on a patient in 1988. The court ruled that the trial judge had improperly rejected Yale's claim of immunity under workers' compensation laws. A new trial was ordered.

Sweatshops. Eight major U.S. clothing retailers settled a class action lawsuit which alleged that the companies maintained sweatshop labor conditions in the U.S. territory of Saipan, a South Pacific island. The suit, filed in a Hawaii court, is the first attempt to use federal racketeering laws to hold U.S. companies responsible for mistreating workers in foreign-owned factories operating on U.S. soil. The retailers who joined the settlement were Calvin Klein, Jones Apparel Group, Liz Claiborne, the May Department Stores, OshKosh B'Gosh, Sears Roebuck, Tommy Hilfiger USA, and Warnaco. The eight companies joined nine others in an overall settlement in which the employers agreed to pay more than $8 million in damages and independently monitor the factories in Saipan where the sweatshop conditions exist.

Notes

[1] See, for example, *R.A.* v. *City of St. Paul*, 505 U.S. 377 (1992).

[2] No. 99–2282, —F.3d—, 2000 WL 311163 (March 28, 2000).

[3] 391 U.S. 563 (1968).

[4] See *Elrod* v. *Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 367–68 (1976).

[5] No. 99–2282, p. 10.

[6] No. 98–15967, 203 F.3d 659 (Feb. 2000).

[7] No. 98–10638, 203 F.3d 150 (Mar. 2000).

[8] 29 U.S.C. § 623(a)(1).

[9] See *Dellmuth* v. *Muth*, 491 U.S. 223, 228 (1989).

[10] 120 S.Ct. 631 (2000).

[11] 29 U.S.C. §§ 626(b), 216(b), and 203(x).

[12] See *City of Boerne* v. *Flores*, 521 U.S. 507, 520 (1997).

[13] No. 95 C 50099, appealed from the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Western Division, 2000 WL 290981 (March 2000).

[14] *Mc Donnell Douglas Corp.* v. *Green*, 411 U.S. 792 (1973).

[15] 406 U.S. 272 (1972).

Conferring on the new economy

On April 5, participants of a White House Conference on the New Economy pondered the implications of today's information technology innovations on the economy and on society more broadly. This précis will focus on the economic issues addressed in a five-speaker panel and a speech by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan.

There was little debate on the issue of whether or not a new economy existed. Greenspan noted, "It's certainly become increasingly difficult to deny that something profoundly different from the typical postwar business cycle has emerged in recent years." Investment executive Abby Joseph Cohen identified 1994 or 1995 as the inflection point between traditional restructuring and downsizing and the onset of an era in which, while restructuring continues, there has been substantial job creation as well.

Greenspan cited 1993 as a year in which the difference first materialized in the data: "In the early 1990s, with little advance notice, those [technological] innovations began to offer sharply higher prospective returns on investment than had prevailed in previous decades. The first sign of the shift was the sharp rise in capital investment orders, especially for high-tech equipment, in 1993. This was unusual for a cyclical expansion because it occurred a full two years after the trough of the 1991 recession."

Economics professor James K. Galbraith advanced the interesting notion that it was the very vigor of the business cycle that helped bring about the new economy. Galbraith asserted that although economists are taught to fear full or even high employment as the precursor to runaway inflation, in this case, it may have worked out differently. He remarked that the economist Robert Eisner "taught that the real rules weren't so grim. Eisner did believe that growth could raise wages, and yet also spur investment and productivity—in effect, that full employment in the old economy would bring the new economy to life."

Roger C. Altman, an investment banker, agreed that we are moving into a new economy defined as an Internet-driven economy. Altman did warn, however, that the conversion may not be as far along as some might suggest: "Electronic commerce totaled about $150 billion last year, and that's in the context of a $9 trillion economy, so that ratio is still a small one. But that e-commerce base is expected to grow about 85 percent a year over the next four years. It will get to about $2 trillion on that basis. And obviously, it will get to a much more significant share of total economic activity in this country. But, in other words, we're still in the early stages of converting to a new economy."

Software executive Kim Polese and economics professor William D. Nordhaus brought their diverse perspectives to the discussion surrounding this new economy. They touched on several points, among them: the increasing use of information technology by businesses and the wider diffusion of certain tools—intrinsic to the new economy—throughout the broader economic spectrum. Polese, a maven of the dot-com world, commented on behavioral and attitudinal changes in the business world and highlighted four "fundamental shifts": the offering of stock options, an open mindset regarding partnering, a sense of egalitarianism, and a willingness to take risks. She also stated that "the really exciting changes are happening in bricks-and-mortar companies, which are just now beginning to adopt the new technologies, creating these trading exchanges, [and] to make logistics and supply chains more efficient." Nordhaus similarly thought that the information technology sectors—computer hardware, software, and communications—are just the tip of the iceberg. He continued: "The really important part is going on under the surface, where it's less visible, in the business areas—old-fashioned things like better scheduling, inventory control, and new-era type activities like improved price discovery and online auctions."

Greenspan detailed some more of the economic implications of these developments: "Before this revolution in information availability, most 20th-century business decision making had been hampered by pervasive uncertainty. Owing to the paucity of timely knowledge of customers' needs, and of the location of inventories and materials flowing through complex production systems, businesses required substantial programmed redundancies to function effectively. Doubling up on materials and people was essential as back up to the inevitable misjudgments of the real time state of play in a company. Decisions were made from information that was hours, days, or even weeks old." He thus concluded "information technology raises output per hour in the total economy principally by reducing hours worked on activities needed to guard productive processes against the unknown and the unanticipated."

These notes are based on transcripts dated April 5, 2000, of the White House Conference on the New Economy. The transcripts are available on the Internet at: **http://www.pub.whitehouse.gov/uri-res/I2R?urn:pdi://oma.eop.gov.us/2000/4/5/14.text.2** and **http://www.pub.whitehouse.gov/uri-res/I2R?urn:pdi://oma.eop.gov.us/2000/4/6/5.text.1** (visited April 10, 2000). □

We are interested in your feedback on this column. Write to: Executive Editor, *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212, or e-mail **MLR@bls.gov**

Clothing the new economy

A Stitch in Time: Lean Retailing and the Transformation of Manufacturing—Lessons from the Apparel and Textile Industries. By Fredrick H. Abernathy, John T. Dunlop, Janice W. Hammond, and David Weil. New York, Oxford University Press. 1999, 368 pp. $35.

I was going to find someone else to review this book. But, as I was scanning it for something intelligent to say to a reviewer, I got drawn into it. *A Stitch in Time* is disguised as a case study of garment making; it actually is quite a bit more. It is a microcosm of the changing nature of bringing Old Economy goods to the retail consumer through tightly connected, information rich, New Economy "channels."

Too many analyses have presented models of "Old Economy versus New Economy" that seem to inhabit different planets. If one's view falls into one orbit, there is a brave and prosperous New Economy, whose digitizable GDP will surely surpass even today's wildest speculation, jostling aside an Old Economy from which the agriculture, mining, and construction sectors will virtually disappear and manufacturing will continue to shrink. Those in a different orbit see a New Economy whose critical products seem to be glitches, bugs, IPOs, and a scheme of planned obsolescence that would shame the designer of the tailfin, arrayed against an Old Economy relegated to producing such old-fashioned frills as steel, food, cars, and flushing toilets.

A Stitch in Time presents a more nuanced view. Yes, there is increasing value in the creation, distribution, and manipulation of information—but this does not occur in a vacuum. What this Information Age activity enables is a fundamental, much more consumer-oriented, change in the way old-fashioned consumer goods are produced, distributed, and sold. In this study the goods are clothes.

Abernathy and his colleagues propose first that "The retail, apparel, and textile sectors are increasingly linked as a channel through *information* and distribution relationships." [Emphasis added.] Second, in the apparel industry, "the key to success is no longer solely price competition but the ability to introduce sophisticated *information* links, forecasting capabilities, and management systems. [Emphasis again added.] Their third proposition is that "The assembly room—the traditional focus of attention for [apparel] industry competitiveness—can provide competitive benefits only if other more fundamental changes in manufacturing practices have been introduced. As these propositions suggest, the avatars of the New Economy—information and information systems—are finding their value in producing one of the Old Economy's first products, textiles and apparel.

The authors of this book are quite clear about the costs and benefits of the application of new economic propositions to the apparel channel. The sophisticated inventory management of "lean retailing" reduces total inventory costs, but shifts a significant part of the cost from one part of the channel (the retailer) to another (the manufacturer). Some new methods of production can only work in certain circumstances: modular assembly of garments only makes the most sense where replenishment capacity and short production cycles matter. Demand forecasting remains an inexact science. Tidy logistical plans can still be jammed by random factors from snowstorms to traffic jams and it makes a much bigger difference to a retailer depending on just-in-time replenishment.

Beyond the clear and accessible discussions of the new management technologies of inventory control, production engineering, demand forecasting, and distribution logistics, I found the shop floor-level descriptions of the apparel channel fascinating. At the retail store, far less time, space, and money is tied up in onsite inventory, but floor staff must now do much of the materials-movement tasks involved in getting goods from the truck to the shelf overnight. I was astonished by even the outline of the processes involved in making a generic white dress shirt, and nearly awed when I realized that this complex industrial engineering is needed for each of the more than 6,000 items that are carried by the average retail business unit.

A Stitch in Time succeeds as a case study of the evolution of lean retailing and rapid replenishment logistics in the garment trade. More broadly, it is a work that demystifies the impact of the Information Age economy on real production processes.

—Richard M. Devens

Office of Publications
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Workers' voices and attitudes

What Workers Want. By Richard B. Freeman and Joel Rogers. Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 1999, 226 pp. $39.95, cloth; $17.95, paper.

Professors Richard B. Freeman, of Harvard University and the National Bureau of Economic Research, and Joel Rogers of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, have produced a wonderful book reporting on research they directed into *What Workers Want*, the Worker Representation and Participation Survey (WRPS). The project received funding from four foundations: the Russell Sage Foundation, the Joyce Foundation, the Aldred P. Sloan Foundation, and the Spencer Foundation. The survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates in two "waves" over several months in late 1994 and early 1995.

The authors correctly term the study "the most extensive analysis of American worker attitudes toward workplace relationships and power in more than twenty years." It was intended to intro-

duce the voices of workers themselves into policy debates on labor law that had previously been dominated largely by politicians, labor and management interests, and academic theorists. The WRPS was also designed to inform the work of the Commission on the Future of Worker-Management Relations, often referred to as the Dunlop Commission after its Chairman, Harvard professor and former Labor Secretary John T. Dunlop.

Unlike so much of social science writing these days, this book is readable: clear, concise, and even witty. The process by which the views of workers were obtained (including, remarkably, some 15 percent of respondents who identified themselves as managers) is laid out in a candid and transparent manner.

As to the findings, what DO workers want? Here's a portion of the overall conclusion of the book:

"Workers want 'more'—more say in the workplace decisions that affect their lives, more employee involvement at their firms, more legal protection at the workplace, and more union representation. Most workers reported that existing institutions—from unions to [employee involvement] committees to government regulations—are either insufficiently available to them or do not go far enough to provide the workplace voice they want. A substantial number of nonunion workers want the benefits of unionization. An even larger number would like to see some sort of employee-management committee, with varying degrees of independence from management, at their workplace. Irrespective of the workplace organization they desire, however, most workers do not believe that, under current U.S. policies, they can get additional input into workplace decisions that they want. They believe that management is unwilling to share power or authority with them. And management generally agrees... Perhaps surprisingly, [this book] has shown that employees can specify with some precision new forms and attributes of workplace organization and ways to enforce regulations. Employee desire for additional voice and input into workplace decisions is not inchoate but well-formed and practical enough that it could readily guide business, union, and political leaders in modernizing our labor-relations system."

Some of the study's conclusions have been subject to misunderstanding or misreporting. For example, prior to the publication of the book, the authors reported their findings on employee desires for labor-management "cooperation." They found that a large proportion of workers would prefer an organization "that management cooperated with... but had no power to make decisions," as against "one that had more power, but management opposed." Some press reports then concluded that this meant employees do not want strong unions, an interpretation that was both incorrect and misleading. Lost in the initial reaction to this finding were at least two significant corollaries: workers believed that a cooperative management was necessary for them to have genuine influence over decisions, and they wanted the organization speaking for them to have considerable independence in its composition, orientation and the process by which conflicts are resolved.

The problematic relationship between employee involvement (EI) and the union representation is examined in more detail in Chapter 5. The authors conclude that EI does not undermine support for the union at unionized workplaces, but that it seems to reduce the workers' desire for unionization at nonunion firms. Employers who adopt advanced human resource practices help to reduce, but do not eliminate, the gap between the input workers want to have and what they actually possess (the so-called "representation/participation gap").

The WRPS also measured worker satisfaction with government regulations affecting the workplace. The study found a high degree of dissatisfaction with the outcomes when workers had recourse to the courts or to administrative agencies to deal with alleged violations of the law. In follow-up discussions, "most reacted favorably to the idea of arbitrating disputes at their workplace." The desirable features of such a dispute resolution system, as revealed in further probing by the questioners, include joint establishment by labor and management, joint funding (with or without a contribution from government), expert assistance to workers preparing their cases, and rather limited government review of arbitral decisions. Further, workers also favored the use of workplace committees to help enforce labor standards. This idea has been largely implemented in Canada and has been advanced in proposed Federal legislation in the United States.

One might ask how a telephone survey could elicit such detailed, sophisticated views on complex issues such as arbitration systems and employee committees for enforcement of workplace standards. Further, what weight should policymakers assign to opinions on such matters by ordinary workers, for heaven's sake!

As mentioned above, one of the sterling characteristics of *What Workers Want*, and the underlying research on which it is based, is the remarkable success the researchers had in eliciting informed responses. Chapter 2 spells out in considerable detail the development and conduct of the study, not only what questions were asked but how they were arrived at—massaged, debugged, and fine-tuned through the attentions of thoughtful persons on all sides of the union-management divide. Clearly the WRPS was designed to be fair and nonpartisan, and to be perceived as such. Moreover, follow-up questioning was supplemented by the mailing to participants of detailed information regarding issues such as arbitration systems. The participants reviewed the documents provided and thought carefully about the issues before responding to the "second wave" of interviews.

Perhaps the greatest contribution the authors make to the human resources field is this: They give the lie to the elitist notion that workers are somehow incapable of examining their workplaces and their roles in them. *Of course* workers are the best people to consult on how to do a job better. But they also can assess and intelligently articulate their views on how to improve the quality of work life and, not incidentally, the quality of the labor-management relationship.

In sum, attention should be paid to this book by policymakers and everyone else interested in the workforce and workplaces of the 21st Century. *What Workers Want* is admirable for how clearly it lets workers' voices be heard, as well as for the rationality it brings to a policy debate often characterized by partisanship and intransigence.

—Joy K. Reynolds

Industrial Relations Specialist
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Where are you publishing your research?

The *Monthly Labor Review* will consider for publication studies of the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone.

We prefer (but do not require) submission in the form of an electronic file in Microsoft Word, either on a diskette or as an attachment to e-mail. Please use separate files for the text of the article; the tables; and charts. We also accept hard copies of manuscripts.

Potential articles should be mailed to: Editor-in-Chief, *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212, or by e-mail to mlr@bls.gov

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This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of past experience. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 39, and 43. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2000 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 1999 *Review* and reflect the experience through March 1999. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 45 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

http://stats.bls.gov/cpshome.htm

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments;* and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

http://stats.bls.gov/iprhome.htm

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, BLS Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2.

Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–20)

Household survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 50,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*.

Labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 are seasonally adjusted. Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called X-11 ARIMA which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method previously used by BLS. A detailed description of the procedure appears in the X-11 *ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, by Estela Bee Dagum (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983).

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

Revisions in the household survey

Data beginning in 2000 are not strictly comparable with data for 1999 and earlier years because of the introduction of revised population controls. Additional information appears in the February 2000 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 390,000 establishments representing all industries except agriculture. Industries are classified in accordance with the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in manufacturing include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers closely associated with production operations. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and mining;

construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in the following industries: transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Data are centered within the span. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 356 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 139 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The latest adjustment, which incorporated March 1998 benchmarks, was made with the release of May 1999 data, published in the July 1999 issue of the *Review*. Coincident with the benchmark adjustment, historical seasonally adjusted data were revised to reflect updated seasonal factors and refinement in the seasonal adjustment procedures. Unadjusted data from April 1998 forward and seasonally adjusted data from January 1995 forward are subject to revision in future benchmarks.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2000 data.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12 ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Thus, fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

A comprehensive discussion of the differences between household and establishment data on employment appears in Gloria P. Green, "Comparing employment estimates from household and payroll surveys," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1969, pp. 9–20.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Monthly Industry Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 21–27)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensa-

tion, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691–6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 25 for medium and large private establishments and in table 26 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

http://stats.bls.gov/ebshome.htm

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 27.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 work-

ers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

http://stats.bls.gov/cbahome.htm

Price Data

(Tables 2; 28–38)

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 29. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of home-ownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on consumer prices, contact the Division of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the product code extension of the SIC developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on producer prices, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports

and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. Price relatives are assigned equal importance within each harmonized group and are then aggregated to the higher level. The values assigned to each weight category are based on trade value figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 1990.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

For the export price indexes, the preferred pricing is f.a.s. (free alongside ship) U.S. port of exportation. When firms report export prices f.o.b. (free on board), production point information is collected which enables the Bureau to calculate a shipment cost to the port of exportation. An attempt is made to collect two prices for imports. The first is the import price f.o.b. at the foreign port of exportation, which is consistent with the basis for valuation of imports in the national accounts. The second is the import price c.i.f.(costs, insurance, and freight) at the U.S. port of importation, which also includes the other costs associated with bringing the product to the U.S. border. It does not, however, include duty charges. For a given product, only one price basis series is used in the construction of an index.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on international prices, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691–7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 39–42)

Business sector and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, non-energy materials, and purchased business services.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost mea-

sures in tables 39–42 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity data supplement the measures for the business economy and major sectors with annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries at the three- and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification system. The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Departments of Commerce, Interior, and Agriculture, the Federal Reserve Board, regulatory agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared. For some trade and service industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618.

International Comparisons

(Tables 43–45)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 43 and 44 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Canada, Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 8–11.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994, 1997, 1998), France (1992), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–93 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly conparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.5 percentage point in 1995.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data. The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 44. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–92 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. In 1998, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.5 to 8.4 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 45 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 39 and 41 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Denmark has not published estimates of average hours for 1994–97; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Stan-

dard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France (for all years) and Italy (beginning 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966.

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 46–47)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6180, or access the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/oshhome.htm

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A fatal work injury is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6175, or the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/oshhome.htm

Bureau of Labor Statistics Internet

The Bureau of Labor Statistics World Wide Web site on the Internet contains a range of data on consumer and producer prices, employment and unemployment, occupational compensation, employee benefits, workplace injuries and illnesses, and productivity. The homepage can be accessed using any Web browser:

http://stats.bls.gov

Also, some data can be accessed through anonymous FTP or Gopher at

stats.bls.gov

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	1998	1999	1997	1998				1999			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.2	67.1	67.0	67.0
Employment-population ratio	64.1	64.3	63.9	64.0	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.3
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
Men	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
16 to 24 years	11.1	10.3	11.5	11.4	10.7	11.5	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.0	10.4
25 years and over	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Women	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2
16 to 24 years	9.8	9.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.5	9.4
25 years and over	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total	125,826	128,615	123,946	124,771	125,462	126,113	126,865	127,640	128,246	128,936	129,606
Private sector	106,007	108,455	104,311	105,094	105,707	106,260	106,920	107,596	108,153	108,743	109,333
Goods-producing	25,347	25,240	25,181	25,363	25,393	25,306	25,319	25,310	25,222	25,194	25,246
Manufacturing	18,772	18,432	18,805	18,876	18,851	18,719	18,645	18,542	18,433	18,398	18,359
Service-producing	100,480	103,375	98,765	99,409	100,070	100,807	101,545	102,331	103,024	103,743	104,360
Average hours:											
Private sector	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.5
Manufacturing	41.7	41.7	42.1	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.7
Overtime	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6
Employment Cost Index[2]											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	3.4	3.4	.8	.8	.8	1.2	.6	.4	1.0	1.1	.9
Private industry workers	3.5	3.4	.9	.9	.9	1.1	.6	.4	1.1	.9	.9
Goods-producing[3]	2.8	3.4	.4	.7	.8	.7	.5	.8	.7	.9	1.0
Service-producing[3]	3.8	3.4	1.1	1.0	.8	1.3	.6	.3	1.3	.9	.8
State and local government workers	3.0	3.4	.5	.6	.3	1.5	.6	.5	.4	1.5	1.0
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union	3.0	2.7	.2	.4	1.0	1.1	.5	.4	.7	.9	.7
Nonunion	3.5	3.6	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	.6	.5	1.2	.9	1.0

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

[3] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-producing industries include all other private sector industries.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	1998	1999	1997	1998				1999			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data[1,2]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	3.4	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
Private nonfarm	3.5	3.4	.9	.9	.9	1.1	.6	.4	1.1	.9	.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.7	3.5	.9	.9	.7	1.3	.7	.5	1.0	1.1	.8
Private nonfarm	3.9	3.5	1.0	1.1	.9	1.3	.6	.5	1.2	.9	.9
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	1.6	2.7	.1	.6	.5	.4	.2	.7	.7	1.0	.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	.0	3.0	–.5	–.8	.5	–.1	.4	.0	1.2	1.5	.2
Finished consumer goods	.0	3.9	–.8	–1.0	.8	.0	.2	.0	1.8	2.2	–.1
Capital equipment	.0	.3	.5	.0	–.5	–.4	.9	–.1	–.4	–.4	1.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	–3.3	3.9	–.8	–1.4	.2	–.5	–1.6	–.2	1.9	1.9	.2
Crude materials	–16.7	15.7	–.6	–8.8	–1.8	–5.6	–2.5	–.1	9.4	10.2	–3.2
Productivity data[3]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	2.8	3.1	1.2	4.6	.6	3.4	4.3	3.0	.8	4.7	6.1
Nonfarm business sector	2.8	3.0	1.2	4.4	.9	3.1	4.1	2.7	.6	5.0	6.4
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	4.0	–	2.8	3.7	3.9	5.9	3.2	4.2	3.3	4.1	–

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly average						Four quarters ending—					
	1998		1999				1998		1999			
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation:[1]												
All persons, business sector	6.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.5	3.3	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.5
All persons, nonfarm business sector	6.2	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.7	3.7	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm[2]	1.2	.6	.4	1.0	1.1	.9	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.4
Private nonfarm	1.1	.6	.4	1.1	.9	.9	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.4
Union	1.1	.5	.4	.7	.9	.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.7
Nonunion	1.1	.6	.5	1.2	.9	1.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.6
State and local governments	1.5	.6	.5	.4	1.5	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm[2]	1.3	.7	.5	1.0	1.1	.8	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5
Private nonfarm	1.3	.6	.5	1.2	.9	.9	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5
Union	1.3	.5	.4	.8	.7	.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.6
Nonunion	1.3	.7	.5	1.2	.9	.9	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.6
State and local governments	1.6	.7	.4	.4	1.9	.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	205,220	207,753	206,873	207,036	207,236	207,427	207,632	207,828	208,038	208,265	208,483	208,666	208,832	208,782	208,907
Civilian labor force	137,673	139,368	139,137	138,804	139,086	139,013	139,332	139,336	139,372	139,475	139,697	139,834	140,108	140,910	141,165
Participation rate	67.1	67.1	67.3	67.0	67.1	67.0	67.1	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.5	67.6
Employed	131,463	133,488	133,029	132,976	133,054	133,190	133,398	133,399	133,530	133,650	133,940	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.1	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.8	64.8
Unemployed	6,210	5,880	6,108	5,828	6,032	5,823	5,934	5,937	5,842	5,825	5,757	5,736	5,688	5,689	5,804
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Not in the labor force	67,547	68,385	67,736	68,232	68,150	68,414	68,300	68,492	68,666	68,790	68,786	68,832	68,724	67,872	67,742
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	90,790	91,555	91,189	91,215	91,302	91,368	91,487	91,561	91,692	91,793	91,896	91,986	92,052	92,057	92,092
Civilian labor force	69,715	70,194	70,111	69,934	69,992	69,978	70,116	70,167	70,240	70,328	70,339	70,388	70,529	70,917	71,120
Participation rate	76.8	76.7	76.9	76.7	76.7	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.5	76.5	76.6	77.0	77.2
Employed	67,135	67,761	67,527	67,628	67,562	67,470	67,645	67,703	67,768	67,943	67,898	68,037	68,197	68,585	68,691
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.9	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.0	73.8	73.9	73.9	73.9	74.0	73.9	74.0	74.1	74.5	74.6
Agriculture	2,350	2,244	2,231	2,239	2,305	2,224	2,246	2,256	2,237	2,189	2,206	2,262	2,227	2,303	2,309
Nonagricultural industries	64,785	65,517	65,296	65,389	65,257	65,246	65,399	65,447	65,531	65,754	65,692	65,775	65,970	66,282	66,382
Unemployed	2,580	2,433	2,584	2,306	2,430	2,508	2,471	2,464	2,472	2,385	2,441	2,351	2,332	2,332	2,429
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	98,786	100,158	99,746	99,833	99,923	100,008	100,131	100,203	100,285	100,385	100,458	100,573	100,666	100,579	100,666
Civilian labor force	59,702	60,840	60,591	60,554	60,765	60,708	60,988	60,852	60,904	60,860	60,955	61,052	61,154	61,576	61,575
Participation rate	60.4	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.7	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.7	61.2	61.2
Employed	57,278	58,555	58,261	58,216	58,336	58,483	58,647	58,477	58,648	58,630	58,800	58,838	58,958	59,280	59,398
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.0	58.5	58.4	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.9	59.0
Agriculture	768	803	822	821	803	820	851	798	780	778	800	768	791	826	871
Nonagricultural industries	56,510	57,752	57,439	57,395	57,533	57,663	57,796	57,679	57,868	57,852	58,000	58,070	58,167	58,454	58,526
Unemployed	2,424	2,285	2,330	2,338	2,429	2,225	2,341	2,375	2,256	2,230	2,155	2,214	2,196	2,297	2,178
Unemployment rate	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	15,644	16,040	15,939	15,988	16,011	16,051	16,014	16,065	16,061	16,086	16,129	16,107	16,114	16,147	16,149
Civilian labor force	8,256	8,333	8,435	8,316	8,329	8,327	8,228	8,317	8,228	8,287	8,403	8,394	8,425	8,416	8,470
Participation rate	52.8	52.0	52.9	52.0	52.0	51.9	51.4	51.8	51.2	51.5	52.1	52.1	52.3	52.1	52.4
Employed	7,051	7,172	7,241	7,132	7,156	7,237	7,106	7,219	7,114	7,077	7,242	7,223	7,265	7,356	7,273
Employment-population ratio[2]	45.1	44.7	45.4	44.6	44.7	45.1	44.4	44.9	44.3	44.0	44.9	44.8	45.1	45.6	45.0
Agriculture	261	234	275	230	233	246	233	224	217	212	232	280	261	242	228
Nonagricultural industries	6,790	6,938	6,966	6,902	6,923	6,991	6,873	6,995	6,897	6,865	7,010	6,943	7,004	7,114	7,046
Unemployed	1,205	1,162	1,194	1,184	1,173	1,090	1,122	1,098	1,114	1,210	1,161	1,171	1,160	1,060	1,197
Unemployment rate	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.1	13.6	13.2	13.5	14.6	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1
White															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	171,478	173,085	172,491	172,597	172,730	172,859	172,999	173,133	173,275	173,432	173,585	173,709	173,821	173,812	173,886
Civilian labor force	115,415	116,509	116,455	116,237	116,344	116,193	116,518	116,492	116,619	116,495	116,654	116,703	117,008	117,716	117,821
Participation rate	67.3	67.3	67.5	67.3	67.4	67.2	67.4	67.3	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.7	67.8
Employed	110,931	112,235	112,017	112,030	111,886	111,898	112,115	112,193	112,308	112,303	112,548	112,611	112,951	113,704	113,634
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.7	64.8	64.9	64.9	64.8	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	65.0	65.4	65.3
Unemployed	4,484	4,273	4,438	4,207	4,458	4,295	4,403	4,299	4,311	4,192	4,106	4,092	4,057	4,011	4,187
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6
Black															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	24,373	24,855	24,697	24,729	24,765	24,798	24,833	24,867	24,904	24,946	24,985	25,019	25,051	25,047	25,076
Civilian labor force	15,982	16,365	16,250	16,231	16,288	16,290	16,308	16,366	16,321	16,474	16,489	16,508	16,513	16,622	16,785
Participation rate	65.6	65.8	65.8	65.6	65.8	65.7	65.7	65.8	65.5	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.4	66.9
Employed	14,556	15,056	14,924	14,925	15,011	15,053	15,069	14,962	15,047	15,114	15,124	15,187	15,204	15,254	15,471
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.7	60.6	60.4	60.4	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.2	60.4	60.6	60.5	60.7	60.7	60.9	61.7
Unemployed	1,426	1,309	1,326	1,306	1,277	1,237	1,239	1,404	1,274	1,360	1,365	1,321	1,309	1,368	1,314
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.6	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Hispanic origin															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	21,070	21,650	21,355	21,414	21,483	21,548	21,618	21,684	21,752	21,820	21,881	21,947	22,008	22,047	22,108
Civilian labor force	14,317	14,665	14,520	14,542	14,535	14,555	14,624	14,617	14,710	14,766	14,809	14,887	14,984	15,251	15,249
Participation rate	67.9	67.7	68.0	67.9	67.7	67.5	67.6	67.4	67.6	67.7	67.7	67.8	68.1	69.2	69.0
Employed	13,291	13,720	13,536	13,673	13,541	13,574	13,655	13,696	13,759	13,795	13,879	13,979	14,095	14,395	14,382
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.1	63.4	63.4	63.8	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.4	63.7	64.0	65.3	65.1
Unemployed	1,026	945	984	869	994	981	969	921	951	971	930	908	889	856	868
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" groups are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	131,463	133,488	133,029	132,976	133,054	133,190	133,398	133,399	133,530	133,650	133,940	134,098	134,420	135,221	135,362
Men	70,693	71,446	71,230	71,269	71,208	71,207	71,330	71,437	71,436	71,630	71,623	71,732	71,927	72,358	72,473
Women	60,771	62,042	61,799	61,707	61,846	61,983	62,068	61,962	62,094	62,020	62,317	62,366	62,493	62,863	62,889
Married men, spouse present	42,923	43,254	43,077	43,164	43,210	42,997	43,279	43,350	43,368	43,367	43,206	43,273	43,283	43,951	43,535
Married women, spouse present	32,872	33,450	33,130	33,167	33,284	33,442	33,758	33,387	33,504	33,275	33,521	33,635	33,762	34,166	33,882
Women who maintain families	7,904	8,229	8,103	8,142	8,081	8,081	8,028	8,272	8,335	8,312	8,398	8,526	8,375	8,362	8,220
Class of worker															
Agriculture:															
Wage and salary workers	2,000	1,944	1,900	1,905	1,930	1,930	1,923	1,939	1,908	1,930	1,936	2,049	2,018	2,024	2,025
Self-employed workers	1,341	1,297	1,376	1,358	1,399	1,330	1,341	1,292	1,266	1,198	1,267	1,216	1,211	1,320	1,344
Unpaid family workers	38	40	43	39	33	36	39	45	46	40	42	41	36	38	51
Nonagricultural industries:															
Wage and salary workers	119,019	121,323	120,967	120,939	120,925	121,311	121,006	121,188	121,150	121,583	121,654	121,965	122,426	122,823	123,166
Government	18,383	18,903	18,783	18,778	18,778	18,771	19,007	19,032	19,114	19,080	18,817	18,902	18,959	19,013	19,394
Private industries	100,637	102,420	102,184	102,161	102,147	102,540	101,999	102,156	102,036	102,503	102,837	103,063	103,467	103,810	103,772
Private households	962	933	861	926	935	914	983	944	873	1,035	939	944	948	952	1,016
Other	99,674	101,487	101,323	101,235	101,212	101,626	101,016	101,212	101,163	101,468	101,898	102,119	102,519	102,858	102,756
Self-employed workers	8,962	8,790	8,733	8,730	8,801	8,726	8,840	8,820	9,000	8,791	8,833	8,686	8,662	8,802	8,793
Unpaid family workers	103	95	108	127	65	61	88	77	93	100	101	108	98	92	74
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,665	3,357	3,425	3,509	3,403	3,399	3,377	3,316	3,279	3,283	3,179	3,274	3,320	3,219	3,139
Slack work or business conditions	2,095	1,968	1,985	2,018	1,937	1,950	2,048	1,974	1,904	1,922	1,928	1,930	1,951	1,893	1,807
Could only find part-time work	1,258	1,079	1,131	1,181	1,117	1,116	1,045	1,050	1,057	1,073	993	1,032	1,025	1,012	1,023
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,530	18,758	18,677	18,622	18,752	18,692	18,716	18,983	19,230	18,801	18,799	18,651	18,618	18,889	19,031
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,501	3,189	3,282	3,325	3,225	3,229	3,209	3,142	3,127	3,112	2,983	3,105	3,157	3,066	2,985
Slack work or business conditions	1,997	1,861	1,900	1,927	1,845	1,845	1,902	1,850	1,813	1,806	1,807	1,815	1,843	1,801	1,705
Could only find part-time work	1,228	1,056	1,101	1,128	1,087	1,089	1,031	1,034	1,041	1,063	964	1,013	1,018	966	1,005
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,954	18,197	18,094	18,031	18,159	18,138	18,106	18,466	18,652	18,273	18,249	18,083	18,061	18,347	18,406

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Total, all workers	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.1	13.6	13.2	13.5	14.6	13.8	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1
Men, 20 years and over	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Women, 20 years and over	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
White, total	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	12.6	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.4	12.0	11.4	11.7	12.3	11.8	12.0	12.2	10.8	12.5
Men, 16 to 19 years	14.1	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.7	12.3	12.7	11.9	12.8	13.3	12.4	14.4
Women, 16 to 19 years	10.9	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.6	10.6	12.0	11.1	11.0	11.9	11.7	11.2	10.9	9.1	10.4
Men, 20 years and over	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Women, 20 years and over	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
Black, total	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.6	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	27.6	27.9	28.1	30.0	27.8	25.2	24.8	26.9	28.1	30.8	30.8	28.4	25.3	23.9	24.3
Men, 16 to 19 years	30.1	30.9	31.2	32.4	32.0	27.9	28.8	30.7	29.6	30.3	35.3	31.0	27.5	24.0	22.3
Women, 16 to 19 years	25.3	25.1	25.0	27.6	23.8	22.5	21.2	23.4	26.7	31.4	26.1	25.9	23.0	23.8	26.6
Men, 20 years and over	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.2	6.3	7.1	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.1
Women, 20 years and over	7.9	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.7	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.6	6.7	7.2	6.5
Hispanic origin, total	7.2	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7
Married men, spouse present	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
Married women, spouse present	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Women who maintain families	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.1	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1
Full-time workers	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Part-time workers	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.9
Industry															
Nonagricultural wage and salary workers	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Mining	3.2	5.7	7.1	5.5	8.4	5.9	4.8	6.0	4.2	6.7	5.0	4.6	4.1	2.6	4.0
Construction	7.5	7.0	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.7	6.6	6.4	7.5
Manufacturing	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3
Durable goods	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.0
Nondurable goods	4.7	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.8
Transportation and public utilities	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.9
Services	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.7
Government workers	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Agricultural wage and salary workers	8.3	8.9	10.8	9.4	9.5	10.1	9.3	9.0	9.6	5.7	7.7	8.3	7.1	5.0	6.5
Educational attainment[1]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.1	6.7	7.4	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.0
High school graduates, no college	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
Some college, less than a bachelor's degree	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9
College graduates	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6

[1] Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov,	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Less than 5 weeks	2,622	2,568	2,585	2,521	2,741	2,502	2,540	2,640	2,599	2,582	2,545	2,601	2,620	2,447	2,603
5 to 14 weeks	1,950	1,832	1,925	1,884	1,868	1,832	1,775	1,778	1,798	1,805	1,811	1,760	1,694	1,754	1,864
15 weeks and over	1,637	1,480	1,539	1,467	1,474	1,519	1,634	1,511	1,463	1,412	1,434	1,401	1,388	1,372	1,277
15 to 26 weeks	763	755	754	752	794	784	806	779	747	708	719	725	693	667	673
27 weeks and over	875	725	785	715	680	735	828	732	716	704	715	676	695	705	604
Mean duration, in weeks	14.5	13.4	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.4	14.3	13.5	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.0	12.9	13.2	12.5
Median duration, in weeks	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.6	6.3	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.1

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Job losers[1]	2,822	2,622	2,721	2,646	2,695	2,678	2,670	2,670	2,629	2,573	2,518	2,493	2,401	2,477	2,616
On temporary layoff	866	848	854	833	843	837	876	847	893	869	802	851	795	739	838
Not on temporary layoff	1,957	1,774	1,867	1,813	1,852	1,841	1,794	1,823	1,736	1,704	1,716	1,642	1,606	1,739	1,778
Job leavers	734	783	750	774	810	781	831	768	793	758	778	821	825	776	759
Reentrants	2,132	2,005	2,090	2,007	2,039	2,034	2,038	2,003	1,942	1,967	1,958	1,935	2,036	2,043	1,975
New entrants	520	469	498	446	473	440	359	459	481	504	511	485	453	393	387
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	45.5	44.6	44.9	45.1	44.8	45.1	45.3	45.3	45.0	44.3	43.7	43.5	42.0	43.5	45.6
On temporary layoff	13.9	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.9	14.4	15.3	15.0	13.9	14.8	13.9	13.0	14.6
Not on temporary layoff	31.5	30.2	30.8	30.9	30.8	31.0	30.4	30.9	29.7	29.4	29.8	28.6	28.1	30.6	31.0
Job leavers	11.8	13.3	12.4	13.2	13.5	13.2	14.1	13.0	13.6	13.1	13.5	14.3	14.4	13.6	13.2
Reentrants	34.3	34.1	34.5	34.2	33.9	34.3	34.6	33.9	33.2	33.9	34.0	33.7	35.6	35.9	34.4
New entrants	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.4	6.1	7.8	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.7
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9
Job leavers	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
New entrants	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and over	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
16 to 24 years	10.4	9.9	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.3	10.0
16 to 19 years	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.1	13.6	13.2	13.5	14.6	13.9	14.0	13.8	12.6	14.1
16 to 17 years	17.2	16.3	15.8	16.6	16.6	16.1	16.3	15.4	15.9	16.1	15.9	16.5	16.5	14.0	15.9
18 to 19 years	12.8	12.4	13.0	12.7	12.4	11.2	11.8	11.7	12.1	13.8	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.4	12.8
20 to 24 years	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5
25 years and over	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
25 to 54 years	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
55 years and over	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0
Men, 16 years and over	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1
16 to 24 years	11.1	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.2	10.6	9.7	10.3
16 to 19 years	16.2	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.8	13.9	14.3	13.8	13.9	14.6	14.2	14.9	15.2	14.0	15.5
16 to 17 years	19.1	17.0	16.0	17.3	18.3	17.6	16.8	16.1	16.2	16.6	15.5	16.9	17.7	14.3	17.3
18 to 19 years	14.1	13.1	13.9	13.5	12.6	11.5	12.7	12.2	12.6	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.9
20 to 24 years	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.2	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.3
25 years and over	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
25 to 54 years	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
55 years and over	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8
Women, 16 years and over	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
16 to 24 years	9.8	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.8	8.9	8.9	9.6
16 to 19 years	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.2	13.0	12.6	13.2	14.7	13.4	13.0	12.2	11.1	12.6
16 to 17 years	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.9	14.8	14.5	15.7	14.7	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.1	15.1	13.7	14.3
18 to 19 years	11.5	11.6	12.0	11.7	12.1	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.6	14.5	11.4	10.8	10.5	8.9	11.6
20 to 24 years	7.8	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.9	7.0	7.6	7.8
25 years and over	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
25 to 54 years	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.0
55 years and over	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Jan. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000[P]	State	Jan. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000[P]
Alabama	4.5	4.7	4.9	Missouri	3.5	2.8	2.3
Alaska	6.3	5.7	5.9	Montana	5.5	4.8	4.9
Arizona	4.4	4.0	4.1	Nebraska	3.0	2.6	2.4
Arkansas	4.9	4.2	4.4	Nevada	4.2	4.1	4.0
California	5.6	5.0	4.7	New Hampshire	3.1	2.4	2.6
Colorado	3.2	2.8	2.6	New Jersey	4.6	4.2	3.9
Connecticut	3.3	2.8	2.2	New Mexico	5.6	5.8	5.3
Delaware	3.5	3.5	3.1	New York	5.4	4.8	4.9
District of Columbia	7.3	6.0	6.0	North Carolina	3.2	3.2	3.2
Florida	4.0	3.8	3.7	North Dakota	3.7	2.9	3.2
Georgia	4.2	3.6	3.6	Ohio	4.2	4.1	4.0
Hawaii	6.2	5.1	4.9	Oklahoma	3.9	3.3	2.7
Idaho	5.3	4.4	4.4	Oregon	6.0	5.0	4.7
Illinois	4.2	4.2	4.1	Pennsylvania	4.5	4.2	4.0
Indiana	3.2	2.9	3.0	Rhode Island	4.7	3.8	3.8
Iowa	3.0	2.2	2.4	South Carolina	4.3	4.4	4.3
Kansas	3.1	3.2	3.0	South Dakota	3.1	2.5	2.3
Kentucky	4.7	3.9	3.7	Tennessee	4.2	3.7	3.5
Louisiana	5.8	4.3	4.6	Texas	4.6	4.6	4.3
Maine	4.1	3.7	3.6	Utah	4.1	3.0	2.8
Maryland	3.8	3.2	3.1	Vermont	3.3	2.7	2.7
Massachusetts	3.2	3.2	2.9	Virginia	2.7	2.8	2.6
Michigan	4.0	3.6	3.2	Washington	4.9	4.3	4.5
Minnesota	2.9	2.5	2.5	West Virginia	6.7	6.1	5.6
Mississippi	5.2	5.1	5.1	Wisconsin	3.4	3.0	2.8
				Wyoming	5.1	4.4	4.1

[P] = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

State	Jan. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000[P]	State	Jan. 1999	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000[P]
Alabama	1,910.3	1,941.0	1,941.9	Missouri	2,702.3	2,740.1	2,750.7
Alaska	276.4	280.3	280.0	Montana	377.8	386.8	385.6
Arizona	2,119.8	2,203.0	2,211.9	Nebraska	884.6	894.9	894.3
Arkansas	1,133.9	1,153.8	1,156.7	Nevada	958.6	1,007.0	1,010.5
California	13,785.6	14,171.3	14,213.6	New Hampshire	598.1	610.7	614.3
Colorado	2,098.4	2,166.5	2,180.0	New Jersey	3,836.2	3,896.5	3,901.9
Connecticut	1,660.9	1,680.7	1,685.1	New Mexico	724.6	735.5	731.9
Delaware	406.4	417.4	415.7	New York	8,374.3	8,530.7	8,556.7
District of Columbia	615.1	620.8	621.0	North Carolina	3,834.3	3,886.4	3,901.6
Florida	6,745.4	7,016.6	7,033.1	North Dakota	321.3	326.1	325.6
Georgia	3,812.3	3,948.1	3,973.3	Ohio	5,500.8	5,580.3	5,586.7
Hawaii	527.7	536.8	535.6	Oklahoma	1,452.5	1,475.5	1,471.3
Idaho	529.4	548.9	546.7	Oregon	1,562.0	1,588.9	1,587.0
Illinois	5,916.7	5,983.6	5,947.7	Pennsylvania	5,541.9	5,580.6	5,630.9
Indiana	2,932.4	2,986.8	2,980.1	Rhode Island	458.9	467.6	466.1
Iowa	1,456.7	1,473.4	1,475.5	South Carolina	1,810.5	1,855.8	1,854.2
Kansas	1,323.2	1,339.9	1,339.4	South Dakota	368.9	378.5	378.5
Kentucky	1,772.4	1,813.9	1,823.1	Tennessee	2,657.5	2,691.8	2,695.2
Louisiana	1,898.6	1,907.4	1,902.8	Texas	9,077.7	9,264.9	9,271.6
Maine	578.9	593.1	592.9	Utah	1,035.6	1,061.9	1,059.9
Maryland	2,358.7	2,409.8	2,426.1	Vermont	288.1	292.2	293.9
Massachusetts	3,199.4	3,264.3	3,267.9	Virginia	3,368.8	3,440.9	3,452.0
Michigan	4,497.2	4,549.5	4,547.5	Washington	2,629.2	2,665.6	2,667.6
Minnesota	2,582.1	2,632.7	2,635.1	West Virginia	721.7	728.3	727.7
Mississippi	1,143.6	1,156.9	1,159.6	Wisconsin	2,753.1	2,794.5	2,800.7
				Wyoming	230.4	235.1	236.7

[P] = preliminary

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
TOTAL	125,826	128,615	127,730	127,813	128,134	128,162	128,443	128,816	128,945	129,048	129,332	129,589	129,898	130,282	130,325
PRIVATE SECTOR	106,007	108,455	107,676	107,726	108,035	108,085	108,338	108,663	108,735	108,830	109,095	109,320	109,583	109,914	109,944
GOODS-PRODUCING	25,347	25,240	25,329	25,285	25,288	25,199	25,180	25,247	25,148	25,186	25,198	25,257	25,283	25,419	25,400
Mining	590	535	553	550	538	531	526	528	524	527	528	527	529	528	530
Metal mining	50	49	50	50	49	49	48	48	47	48	48	49	48	48	48
Oil and gas extraction	339	293	306	305	294	287	285	285	285	287	289	288	291	292	294
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	109	109	109	108	109	109	109	110	109	109	109	108	108	108	109
Construction	5,985	6,273	6,238	6,232	6,277	6,239	6,258	6,270	6,246	6,293	6,314	6,369	6,393	6,509	6,483
General building contractors	1,372	1,434	1,426	1,429	1,428	1,427	1,430	1,432	1,426	1,440	1,445	1,450	1,454	1,475	1,475
Heavy construction, except building	838	862	869	864	874	854	857	857	852	857	861	870	878	902	884
Special trades contractors	3,744	3,978	3,943	3,939	3,975	3,958	3,971	3,981	3,968	3,996	4,008	4,049	4,061	4,132	4,124
Manufacturing	18,772	18,432	18,538	18,503	18,473	18,429	18,396	18,449	18,378	18,366	18,356	18,361	18,361	18,382	18,387
Production workers	12,930	12,662	12,730	12,714	12,696	12,662	12,623	12,691	12,622	12,617	12,608	12,613	12,613	12,633	12,637
Durable goods	11,170	10,985	11,027	11,014	10,993	10,971	10,960	11,015	10,975	10,959	10,952	10,954	10,960	10,974	10,994
Production workers	7,643	7,511	7,529	7,527	7,519	7,504	7,487	7,549	7,513	7,496	7,489	7,487	7,485	7,506	7,522
Lumber and wood products	813	826	827	827	824	824	824	826	826	827	829	829	828	829	831
Furniture and fixtures	530	540	535	535	536	537	538	546	543	544	546	544	543	543	544
Stone, clay, and glass products	563	569	571	569	570	569	568	571	568	569	568	571	574	575	572
Primary metal industries	712	690	695	693	691	689	687	692	688	685	685	686	687	686	689
Fabricated metal products	1,501	1,489	1,491	1,490	1,489	1,487	1,485	1,493	1,484	1,486	1,487	1,489	1,489	1,490	1,492
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,203	2,129	2,146	2,139	2,132	2,129	2,128	2,131	2,122	2,117	2,116	2,118	2,120	2,116	2,122
Computer and office equipment	379	360	362	360	361	362	364	360	359	358	358	358	359	357	357
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,704	1,661	1,659	1,659	1,658	1,658	1,657	1,667	1,662	1,662	1,665	1,661	1,664	1,670	1,678
Electronic components and accessories	660	639	636	636	635	635	637	639	641	640	643	643	645	646	651
Transportation equipment	1,884	1,855	1,871	1,873	1,864	1,853	1,849	1,863	1,859	1,848	1,838	1,834	1,831	1,841	1,843
Motor vehicles and equipment	990	1,000	989	992	996	996	998	1,014	1,012	1,006	1,001	1,000	1,001	1,010	1,016
Aircraft and parts	524	490	510	511	503	498	491	488	483	476	471	467	464	463	462
Instruments and related products	868	839	847	844	842	839	837	840	836	833	830	833	833	832	832
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	393	387	385	385	387	386	387	386	387	388	388	389	391	392	391
Nondurable goods	7,602	7,446	7,511	7,489	7,480	7,458	7,436	7,434	7,403	7,407	7,404	7,407	7,401	7,408	7,393
Production workers	5,287	5,151	5,201	5,187	5,177	5,158	5,136	5,142	5,109	5,121	5,119	5,126	5,128	5,127	5,115
Food and kindred products	1,686	1,685	1,695	1,693	1,689	1,688	1,680	1,681	1,666	1,679	1,680	1,686	1,686	1,692	1,682
Tobacco products	41	39	40	39	38	38	39	39	36	38	38	39	38	42	42
Textile mill products	598	562	575	571	567	563	560	559	557	553	551	553	551	549	549
Apparel and other textile products	763	684	707	702	698	691	686	679	672	669	666	663	662	658	658
Paper and allied products	675	659	664	662	662	661	659	659	658	657	655	655	655	654	653
Printing and publishing	1,565	1,553	1,559	1,557	1,555	1,551	1,552	1,554	1,553	1,552	1,552	1,549	1,547	1,549	1,548
Chemicals and allied products	1,043	1,035	1,041	1,037	1,038	1,036	1,033	1,032	1,030	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,030	1,032	1,032
Petroleum and coal products	140	137	139	139	139	138	137	138	136	137	136	136	135	136	135
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,009	1,019	1,015	1,014	1,019	1,018	1,016	1,021	1,022	1,017	1,021	1,022	1,026	1,025	1,024
Leather and leather products	83	74	76	75	75	74	74	72	73	72	72	71	71	71	70
SERVICE-PRODUCING	100,480	103,375	102,401	102,528	102,846	102,963	103,263	103,569	103,797	103,862	104,134	104,332	104,615	104,863	104,925
Transportation and public utilities	6,600	6,792	6,723	6,732	6,750	6,758	6,781	6,799	6,813	6,831	6,841	6,862	6,897	6,902	6,894
Transportation	4,276	4,425	4,367	4,378	4,397	4,402	4,423	4,438	4,445	4,455	4,458	4,474	4,501	4,504	4,497
Railroad transportation	231	230	233	235	234	233	233	230	226	227	227	226	227	230	230
Local and interurban passenger transit	468	482	475	476	483	480	483	483	488	486	486	487	487	490	489
Trucking and warehousing	1,745	1,813	1,789	1,796	1,800	1,802	1,810	1,817	1,817	1,825	1,828	1,839	1,845	1,849	1,845
Water transportation	180	181	181	177	180	180	181	182	182	182	182	180	182	180	181
Transportation by air	1,183	1,237	1,213	1,218	1,220	1,226	1,234	1,240	1,246	1,250	1,251	1,257	1,273	1,272	1,268
Pipelines, except natural gas	14	13	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Transportation services	455	469	462	462	466	468	469	473	473	472	471	472	474	470	471
Communications and public utilities	2,324	2,366	2,356	2,354	2,353	2,356	2,358	2,361	2,368	2,376	2,383	2,388	2,396	2,398	2,397
Communications	1,469	1,522	1,507	1,506	1,508	1,513	1,513	1,519	1,525	1,533	1,541	1,546	1,553	1,556	1,559
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	855	845	849	848	845	843	845	842	843	843	842	842	843	842	838
Wholesale trade	6,831	7,004	6,937	6,947	6,965	6,977	6,993	7,012	7,031	7,041	7,064	7,070	7,088	7,107	7,115
Retail trade	22,296	22,787	22,648	22,611	22,724	22,748	22,796	22,903	22,888	22,862	22,891	22,902	22,973	23,008	23,041
Building materials and garden supplies	948	987	979	982	982	979	982	986	988	992	1,001	1,004	1,007	1,011	1,015
General merchandise stores	2,730	2,775	2,781	2,794	2,799	2,784	2,782	2,778	2,774	2,762	2,756	2,753	2,793	2,798	2,822
Department stores	2,426	2,472	2,475	2,489	2,499	2,486	2,482	2,476	2,468	2,460	2,455	2,450	2,479	2,476	2,517

See footnotes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
Food stores	3,482	3,483	3,492	3,490	3,492	3,487	3,479	3,478	3,484	3,478	3,481	3,480	3,482	3,485	3,484
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,341	2,406	2,390	2,392	2,399	2,400	2,403	2,407	2,409	2,415	2,420	2,424	2,432	2,444	2,446
New and used car dealers	1,048	1,081	1,065	1,069	1,074	1,077	1,080	1,085	1,089	1,091	1,092	1,096	1,097	1,100	1,104
Apparel and accessory stores	1,143	1,180	1,167	1,167	1,163	1,172	1,178	1,192	1,191	1,189	1,200	1,198	1,177	1,179	1,181
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,026	1,085	1,064	1,070	1,081	1,084	1,091	1,090	1,094	1,097	1,099	1,095	1,102	1,102	1,112
Eating and drinking places	7,760	7,904	7,855	7,785	7,863	7,880	7,911	7,989	7,960	7,932	7,925	7,943	7,986	7,982	7,969
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,867	2,968	2,920	2,931	2,945	2,962	2,970	2,983	2,988	2,997	3,009	3,005	2,994	3,007	3,012
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,407	7,632	7,581	7,595	7,611	7,621	7,636	7,647	7,650	7,653	7,668	7,675	7,685	7,679	7,689
Finance	3,593	3,706	3,681	3,690	3,697	3,706	3,709	3,715	3,716	3,715	3,719	3,723	3,727	3,723	3,726
Depository institutions	2,042	2,047	2,051	2,051	2,050	2,047	2,045	2,044	2,046	2,047	2,047	2,044	2,040	2,039	2,037
Commercial banks	1,468	1,465	1,470	1,469	1,467	1,465	1,463	1,462	1,464	1,466	1,464	1,460	1,458	1,457	1,455
Savings institutions	258	256	258	258	257	256	256	256	255	255	254	254	252	250	249
Nondepository institutions	658	714	708	712	716	720	721	721	719	713	711	711	713	707	705
Security and commodity brokers	645	679	661	664	668	672	676	682	685	686	691	697	702	704	711
Holding and other investment offices	248	266	261	263	263	267	267	268	266	269	270	271	272	273	273
Insurance	2,344	2,402	2,386	2,392	2,395	2,399	2,402	2,404	2,407	2,410	2,414	2,411	2,416	2,404	2,408
Insurance carriers	1,598	1,635	1,628	1,632	1,631	1,635	1,638	1,635	1,636	1,637	1,641	1,636	1,639	1,630	1,632
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	746	767	758	760	764	764	764	769	771	773	773	775	777	774	776
Real estate	1,471	1,525	1,514	1,513	1,519	1,516	1,525	1,528	1,527	1,528	1,535	1,541	1,542	1,552	1,555
Services[1]	37,526	39,000	38,458	38,556	38,697	38,782	38,952	39,055	39,205	39,257	39,433	39,554	39,657	39,799	39,805
Agricultural services	706	759	751	747	755	751	757	760	757	763	766	774	765	786	779
Hotels and other lodging places	1,776	1,799	1,786	1,789	1,791	1,786	1,797	1,807	1,813	1,811	1,806	1,812	1,807	1,795	1,797
Personal services	1,195	1,206	1,201	1,200	1,204	1,189	1,200	1,207	1,207	1,210	1,210	1,214	1,225	1,229	1,224
Business services	8,584	9,123	8,922	8,963	9,010	9,047	9,088	9,148	9,186	9,204	9,303	9,336	9,392	9,422	9,421
Services to buildings	950	988	971	973	978	979	984	992	998	1,000	1,003	1,003	1,000	1,000	1,006
Personnel supply services	3,230	3,405	3,331	3,343	3,350	3,366	3,387	3,422	3,418	3,440	3,490	3,501	3,513	3,513	3,524
Help supply services	2,872	3,017	2,954	2,967	2,975	2,986	3,000	3,025	3,024	3,032	3,099	3,097	3,108	3,110	3,127
Computer and data processing services	1,599	1,781	1,724	1,734	1,749	1,765	1,781	1,794	1,806	1,814	1,823	1,829	1,842	1,852	1,855
Auto repair services and parking	1,144	1,185	1,175	1,176	1,178	1,182	1,184	1,185	1,185	1,190	1,196	1,197	1,198	1,203	1,205
Miscellaneous repair services	382	397	392	393	396	398	395	395	396	398	400	400	405	404	406
Motion pictures	573	600	582	580	587	604	611	609	608	608	612	613	609	615	609
Amusement and recreation services	1,601	1,696	1,656	1,660	1,668	1,675	1,695	1,694	1,712	1,713	1,730	1,734	1,725	1,757	1,750
Health services	9,846	9,973	9,919	9,932	9,951	9,954	9,964	9,975	9,993	9,999	10,009	10,026	10,038	10,058	10,064
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,803	1,865	1,844	1,850	1,856	1,860	1,864	1,868	1,874	1,876	1,880	1,885	1,886	1,894	1,897
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,762	1,755	1,755	1,754	1,753	1,755	1,755	1,754	1,755	1,756	1,756	1,756	1,759	1,761	1,763
Hospitals	3,926	3,970	3,959	3,963	3,966	3,966	3,969	3,968	3,973	3,977	3,978	3,978	3,985	3,992	3,990
Home health care services	672	655	651	653	656	653	653	655	658	657	658	658	659	657	657
Legal services	973	1,002	992	995	998	999	1,002	1,000	1,004	1,007	1,009	1,012	1,015	1,018	1,017
Educational services	2,177	2,270	2,237	2,243	2,254	2,265	2,272	2,278	2,288	2,289	2,288	2,298	2,304	2,287	2,296
Social services	2,644	2,782	2,734	2,744	2,755	2,760	2,778	2,763	2,799	2,803	2,817	2,840	2,850	2,870	2,873
Child day care services	605	632	625	627	628	629	633	632	631	631	634	646	650	656	655
Residential care	747	781	768	769	772	775	777	781	785	788	792	796	801	803	805
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	93	94	94	95	94	93	94	94	95	94	95	96	95	96	96
Membership organizations	2,361	2,402	2,389	2,392	2,392	2,394	2,409	2,403	2,409	2,408	2,409	2,411	2,418	2,420	2,423
Engineering and management services	3,185	3,420	3,335	3,354	3,370	3,391	3,411	3,441	3,458	3,464	3,487	3,496	3,515	3,532	3,547
Engineering and architectural services	905	944	930	933	939	940	942	948	948	948	954	959	964	972	975
Management and public relations	1,034	1,158	1,111	1,123	1,133	1,143	1,153	1,165	1,178	1,180	1,193	1,196	1,213	1,222	1,218
Government	19,819	20,160	20,054	20,087	20,099	20,077	20,105	20,153	20,210	20,218	20,237	20,269	20,315	20,368	20,381
Federal	2,686	2,669	2,713	2,710	2,688	2,666	2,664	2,656	2,651	2,654	2,643	2,648	2,645	2,666	2,686
Federal, except Postal Service	1,819	1,796	1,834	1,831	1,809	1,788	1,789	1,779	1,779	1,785	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,800	1,819
State	4,612	4,695	4,670	4,680	4,688	4,677	4,675	4,682	4,706	4,717	4,722	4,729	4,730	4,727	4,730
Education	1,916	1,953	1,941	1,948	1,955	1,941	1,934	1,947	1,965	1,965	1,960	1,967	1,969	1,967	1,962
Other State government	2,695	2,743	2,729	2,732	2,733	2,736	2,741	2,735	2,741	2,752	2,762	2,762	2,761	2,760	2,768
Local	12,521	12,796	12,671	12,697	12,723	12,734	12,766	12,815	12,853	12,847	12,872	12,892	12,940	12,975	12,965
Education	7,082	7,265	7,181	7,200	7,206	7,225	7,239	7,268	7,308	7,295	7,305	7,318	7,351	7,368	7,353
Other local government	5,440	5,531	5,490	5,497	5,517	5,509	5,527	5,547	5,545	5,552	5,567	5,574	5,589	5,607	5,612

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.4	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.5
GOODS-PRODUCING	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.3	40.9	41.2	41.4
MINING	43.9	43.8	43.0	42.9	43.8	44.1	44.0	45.1	44.2	44.3	44.1	44.2	44.2	45.0	44.8
MANUFACTURING	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.9
Overtime hours	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8
Durable goods	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.4
Overtime hours	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9
Lumber and wood products	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.1
Furniture and fixtures	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.0	40.2	40.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.5	43.4	43.4	42.9	43.1	43.4	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.4	43.9	43.3	43.7	43.5
Primary metal industries	44.2	44.2	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.3	44.3	44.5	44.4	44.4	44.3	44.3	44.4	44.6	44.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.6	44.8	43.8	43.9	44.5	44.8	45.2	45.2	45.1	45.0	45.0	45.3	45.5	45.2	45.7
Fabricated metal products	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.1	41.8	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.9	42.2	42.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	42.8	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.5	42.4
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.9
Transportation equipment	43.4	43.8	44.0	43.7	44.0	43.5	44.2	44.4	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.8	44.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.5	45.0	45.0	44.7	45.1	44.4	45.4	46.0	45.2	45.2	45.3	44.7	44.4	45.2	45.1
Instruments and related products	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.9	39.9	39.7	39.8	39.6	40.2	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.9	39.4	39.5
Nondurable goods	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0
Overtime hours	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6
Food and kindred products	41.7	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	42.0	41.9	41.6	41.6	41.7
Textile mill products	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.4	41.0	41.0	40.6	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.6
Apparel and other textile products	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.8	37.7	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.5	37.3	37.4	37.6	37.8
Paper and allied products	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.2	43.2	43.5
Printing and publishing	38.3	38.2	38.1	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.2
Chemicals and allied products	43.2	43.0	42.8	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.2	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.8	41.5
Leather and leather products	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.7	38.1	38.4	37.9	37.9	38.2	37.2	37.5	37.6	36.8	37.5	38.0
SERVICE-PRODUCING	32.9	32.8	33.0	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.0	32.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	39.5	38.7	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.6	38.5	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.3
RETAIL TRADE	29.0	29.0	29.2	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.1

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars)	$ 12.78	$ 13.24	$13.06	$13.11	$13.14	$13.18	$13.24	$13.28	$13.29	$13.35	$13.39	$13.40	$13.44	$13.49	$13.53
Goods-producing	14.34	14.82	14.56	14.61	14.67	14.75	14.85	14.90	14.90	14.93	14.97	14.99	15.03	15.10	15.16
Mining	16.90	17.04	16.97	17.00	16.87	17.05	16.96	17.23	17.12	17.09	17.09	16.93	17.01	17.02	17.09
Construction	16.59	17.13	16.83	16.92	16.97	17.08	17.16	17.18	17.15	17.21	17.27	17.31	17.42	17.43	17.55
Manufacturing	13.49	13.91	13.67	13.71	13.79	13.85	13.95	14.02	14.03	14.04	14.07	14.06	14.09	14.15	14.20
Excluding overtime	12.79	13.18	12.97	13.00	13.09	13.13	13.20	13.26	13.28	13.29	13.33	13.32	13.35	13.42	13.44
Service-producing	12.27	12.74	12.58	12.63	12.65	12.68	12.73	12.77	12.79	12.85	12.89	12.90	12.95	12.98	13.01
Transportation and public utilities	15.31	15.67	15.51	15.53	15.60	15.65	15.65	15.70	15.70	15.76	15.76	15.81	15.94	15.86	15.95
Wholesale trade	14.06	14.59	14.36	14.42	14.44	14.48	14.56	14.61	14.63	14.74	14.80	14.81	14.88	14.98	14.92
Retail trade	8.73	9.08	8.95	8.98	9.03	9.04	9.06	9.10	9.13	9.15	9.18	9.20	9.26	9.24	9.29
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14.06	14.61	14.49	14.51	14.58	14.60	14.62	14.68	14.63	14.70	14.72	14.73	14.75	14.89	14.85
Services	12.85	13.38	13.22	13.27	13.28	13.33	13.38	13.42	13.44	13.49	13.55	13.55	13.60	13.64	13.68
PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant (1982) dollars)	7.75	7.86	7.84	7.86	7.83	7.85	7.89	7.88	7.87	7.86	7.87	7.86	7.87	7.88	–

– Data not available.

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR	$12.78	$13.24	$13.10	$13.12	$13.16	$13.19	$13.14	$13.15	$13.20	$13.38	$13.41	$13.43	$13.47	$13.58	$13.56
MINING	16.90	17.04	17.08	17.01	16.93	17.00	16.93	17.12	17.01	17.10	17.00	16.95	17.13	17.25	17.18
CONSTRUCTION	16.59	17.13	16.66	16.79	16.85	17.02	17.08	17.22	17.26	17.41	17.49	17.37	17.42	17.33	17.37
MANUFACTURING	13.49	13.91	13.66	13.73	13.80	13.85	13.91	13.92	13.95	14.11	14.04	14.08	14.21	14.19	14.18
Durable goods	13.98	14.40	14.12	14.20	14.27	14.34	14.40	14.38	14.47	14.63	14.55	14.58	14.73	14.71	14.70
Lumber and wood products	11.10	11.46	11.26	11.31	11.37	11.42	11.45	11.52	11.53	11.55	11.59	11.59	11.63	11.68	11.64
Furniture and fixtures	10.90	11.23	11.06	11.10	11.14	11.14	11.16	11.24	11.28	11.33	11.33	11.35	11.46	11.44	11.44
Stone, clay, and glass products	13.60	13.90	13.64	13.70	13.75	13.87	13.94	14.00	13.97	14.12	14.02	14.07	14.00	13.97	13.96
Primary metal industries	15.49	15.85	15.41	15.53	15.62	15.75	15.91	16.03	15.99	16.20	16.02	16.14	16.19	16.20	16.19
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	18.43	18.87	18.50	18.56	18.59	18.79	19.05	19.12	18.99	19.05	18.96	19.18	19.16	19.20	19.17
Fabricated metal products	13.06	13.46	13.29	13.33	13.36	13.45	13.46	13.45	13.50	13.61	13.50	13.57	13.70	13.68	13.63
Industrial machinery and equipment	14.47	15.01	14.72	14.81	14.85	14.95	14.99	15.07	15.13	15.23	15.18	15.21	15.36	15.35	15.35
Electronic and other electrical equipment	13.09	13.45	13.25	13.27	13.31	13.38	13.40	13.49	13.51	13.62	13.58	13.59	13.70	13.73	13.72
Transportation equipment	17.53	18.10	17.50	17.66	17.88	17.98	18.20	17.94	18.23	18.56	18.47	18.46	18.78	18.64	18.62
Motor vehicles and equipment	17.86	18.48	17.71	17.98	18.31	18.40	18.68	18.23	18.61	19.04	18.93	18.87	19.29	19.07	19.07
Instruments and related products	13.81	14.17	13.94	13.97	14.07	14.10	14.13	14.25	14.28	14.30	14.36	14.34	14.40	14.37	14.43
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10.89	11.33	11.17	11.19	11.25	11.25	11.30	11.32	11.34	11.46	11.47	11.43	11.57	11.56	11.58
Nondurable goods	12.76	13.17	12.97	13.03	13.09	13.11	13.15	13.22	13.18	13.35	13.27	13.33	13.41	13.40	13.38
Food and kindred products	11.80	12.10	11.91	11.93	12.07	12.11	12.16	12.15	12.08	12.19	12.10	12.20	12.29	12.24	12.21
Tobacco products	18.55	19.07	17.80	19.33	19.99	20.63	20.79	21.15	20.99	18.88	17.77	17.96	17.97	18.16	18.14
Textile mill products	10.39	10.71	10.60	10.62	10.68	10.69	10.76	10.71	10.72	10.78	10.72	10.80	10.84	10.83	10.83
Apparel and other textile products	8.52	8.86	8.65	8.78	8.83	8.81	8.89	8.83	8.88	9.01	8.99	8.98	9.03	9.02	8.98
Paper and allied products	15.51	15.97	15.70	15.78	15.83	15.91	15.98	16.05	15.98	16.27	16.12	16.12	16.15	16.08	16.01
Printing and publishing	13.45	13.83	13.67	13.73	13.73	13.74	13.73	13.80	13.82	13.97	13.97	14.01	14.11	14.11	14.15
Chemicals and allied products	17.12	17.47	17.20	17.18	17.27	17.39	17.35	17.49	17.51	17.78	17.72	17.75	17.79	17.82	17.84
Petroleum and coal products	20.92	21.46	21.43	21.59	21.49	21.05	21.14	21.35	21.29	21.62	21.68	21.83	21.83	21.65	22.14
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	11.87	12.31	12.16	12.20	12.23	12.21	12.25	12.35	12.32	12.46	12.37	12.41	12.51	12.56	12.53
Leather and leather products	9.32	9.69	9.56	9.55	9.59	9.59	9.57	9.61	9.77	9.86	9.83	9.84	9.92	9.98	9.83
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.31	15.67	15.56	15.51	15.57	15.55	15.56	15.66	15.67	15.78	15.76	15.87	15.94	15.94	15.99
WHOLESALE TRADE	14.06	14.59	14.38	14.34	14.48	14.53	14.44	14.55	14.65	14.73	14.78	14.82	14.91	15.05	14.93
RETAIL TRADE	8.73	9.08	8.98	9.00	9.03	9.03	9.02	9.02	9.04	9.18	9.20	9.21	9.25	9.31	9.32
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	14.06	14.61	14.55	14.53	14.61	14.72	14.50	14.53	14.61	14.63	14.68	14.73	14.75	14.98	14.92
SERVICES	12.85	13.38	13.32	13.33	13.32	13.34	13.23	13.20	13.25	13.48	13.54	13.60	13.69	13.81	13.79

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR															
Current dollars	$442.19	$456.78	$449.33	$448.70	$451.39	$456.37	$454.64	$456.31	$463.32	$458.93	$463.99	$463.34	$466.06	$467.15	$463.75
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	451.88	452.30	452.02	453.39	456.78	458.16	458.51	459.24	461.96	462.30	463.68	466.75	466.79
Constant (1982) dollars	268.32	271.25	270.19	269.33	268.84	271.65	270.62	270.81	274.15	269.96	272.45	271.91	273.51	273.51	270.09
MINING	741.91	746.35	729.32	717.82	733.07	751.40	748.31	765.26	756.95	759.24	758.20	757.67	760.57	765.90	761.07
CONSTRUCTION	643.69	668.07	633.08	632.98	650.41	668.89	679.78	687.08	690.40	672.03	699.60	686.12	674.15	663.74	670.48
MANUFACTURING															
Current dollars	562.53	580.05	564.16	568.42	574.08	577.55	581.44	573.50	583.11	588.39	589.68	594.18	603.93	590.30	589.89
Constant (1982) dollars	341.34	344.45	339.24	341.19	341.92	343.78	346.10	340.36	345.04	346.11	346.26	348.70	354.42	345.61	343.56
Durable goods	591.35	607.68	591.63	596.40	602.19	606.58	610.56	598.21	612.08	615.92	618.38	622.57	634.86	620.76	620.34
Lumber and wood products	456.21	472.15	453.78	461.45	468.44	472.79	476.32	473.47	480.80	472.40	479.83	479.83	480.32	475.38	471.42
Furniture and fixtures	442.54	452.57	440.19	444.00	447.83	443.37	449.75	451.85	459.10	457.73	458.87	458.54	471.01	458.74	454.17
Stone, clay, and glass products	591.60	603.26	576.97	578.14	594.00	607.51	611.97	613.20	616.08	621.28	616.88	620.49	606.20	593.73	591.90
Primary metal industries	684.66	700.57	673.42	681.77	688.84	699.30	706.40	698.91	705.16	717.66	709.69	721.46	733.41	724.14	720.46
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	821.98	845.38	808.45	814.78	829.11	843.67	861.06	854.66	852.65	855.35	851.30	868.85	881.36	871.68	872.24
Fabricated metal products	552.44	568.01	555.52	557.19	562.46	566.25	569.36	558.18	571.05	568.90	572.40	579.44	591.84	577.30	575.19
Industrial machinery and equipment	619.32	633.42	619.71	623.50	626.67	630.89	631.08	628.42	635.46	635.09	642.11	646.43	663.55	652.38	650.84
Electronic and other electrical equipment	541.93	556.83	544.58	541.42	547.04	551.26	556.10	551.74	562.02	562.51	567.64	572.14	580.88	569.80	572.12
Transportation equipment	760.80	792.78	768.25	775.27	790.30	789.32	802.62	757.07	796.65	816.64	814.53	814.09	843.22	816.43	819.28
Motor vehicles and equipment	776.91	831.60	796.95	810.90	834.94	831.68	848.07	780.24	831.87	866.32	857.53	852.92	891.20	858.15	858.15
Instruments and related products	570.35	588.06	578.51	578.36	583.91	583.74	586.40	584.25	591.19	587.73	594.50	600.85	612.00	594.92	595.96
Miscellaneous manufacturing	434.51	452.07	442.33	447.60	448.88	451.13	450.87	444.88	453.60	454.96	461.09	459.49	467.43	452.00	455.09
Nondurable goods	521.88	538.65	525.29	529.02	532.76	536.20	539.15	538.05	540.38	547.35	548.05	551.86	557.86	545.38	543.23
Food and kindred products	492.06	505.78	489.50	490.32	497.28	503.78	505.86	507.87	506.15	513.20	513.04	518.50	521.10	505.51	501.83
Tobacco products	710.47	764.71	662.16	736.47	767.62	821.07	833.68	854.46	841.70	753.31	753.45	775.87	794.27	755.46	758.25
Textile mill products	425.99	438.04	426.12	427.99	436.81	437.22	441.16	434.83	440.59	438.75	444.88	449.28	453.11	442.95	445.11
Apparel and other textile products	317.80	331.36	322.65	328.37	332.01	333.02	338.71	326.71	333.00	331.57	338.92	337.65	343.14	335.54	337.65
Paper and allied products	673.13	694.70	675.10	684.85	690.19	688.90	695.13	690.15	693.53	712.63	706.06	707.67	713.83	696.26	688.43
Printing and publishing	515.14	528.31	515.36	520.37	523.11	522.12	520.37	525.78	530.69	539.24	539.24	543.59	548.88	534.77	536.29
Chemicals and allied products	739.58	751.21	734.44	735.30	737.43	744.29	746.05	746.82	754.68	769.87	763.73	770.35	779.20	764.48	767.12
Petroleum and coal products	912.11	924.93	927.92	943.48	917.62	896.73	909.02	924.46	906.95	931.82	936.58	938.69	940.87	930.95	956.45
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	494.98	513.33	503.42	509.96	511.21	511.60	513.28	506.35	510.05	517.09	514.59	519.98	529.17	521.24	517.49
Leather and leather products	350.43	365.31	355.63	359.08	363.46	367.30	367.49	359.41	377.12	367.78	370.59	373.92	371.01	368.26	367.64
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	604.75	606.43	606.84	601.79	601.00	603.34	606.84	609.17	617.40	607.53	605.18	607.82	612.10	610.50	609.22
WHOLESALE TRADE	539.90	560.26	550.75	547.79	554.58	560.86	554.50	558.72	566.96	564.16	570.51	569.09	574.04	579.43	568.83
RETAIL TRADE	253.17	263.32	256.83	257.40	259.16	262.77	265.19	268.80	270.30	264.38	264.96	264.33	271.03	265.34	266.55
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	511.78	528.88	528.17	523.08	524.50	535.81	520.55	525.99	539.11	526.68	529.95	530.28	533.95	551.26	538.61
SERVICES	418.91	436.19	432.90	431.89	431.57	436.22	431.30	432.96	439.90	435.40	442.76	444.72	446.29	452.97	448.18

[P] = preliminary.
NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1997	56.2	61.0	61.9	62.8	58.8	56.3	60.7	61.0	59.4	65.4	63.6	62.1
1998	63.8	57.9	58.8	60.5	55.9	57.9	58.0	55.8	54.6	52.9	59.1	58.6
1999	54.4	58.3	52.1	58.8	51.5	57.0	57.6	50.0	55.1	57.2	57.9	57.7
2000	57.9	52.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 3-month span:												
1997	63.8	63.6	67.7	67.3	62.6	61.7	61.4	66.2	67.3	69.9	70.8	71.2
1998	66.7	66.2	64.5	63.9	61.4	58.7	60.0	58.4	57.6	57.6	59.0	60.4
1999	60.7	55.9	59.6	54.6	56.3	56.2	56.2	59.0	57.4	59.6	60.8	61.0
2000	60.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 6-month span:												
1997	67.4	68.3	65.6	67.0	65.6	64.9	66.3	68.4	69.7	71.3	71.3	71.9
1998	70.6	66.9	65.9	62.4	62.6	61.1	58.0	59.8	60.0	60.8	60.8	58.0
1999	61.1	58.8	57.3	59.0	55.2	57.4	56.9	61.5	61.0	59.0	61.1	–
Over 12-month span:												
1997	69.0	67.3	68.3	69.7	69.5	70.1	70.1	70.4	70.5	69.7	69.8	71.3
1998	70.4	68.3	67.1	64.0	62.1	61.7	61.8	63.8	59.8	59.0	59.3	58.6
1999	60.1	57.3	57.0	57.6	58.7	59.0	59.4	58.3	–	–	–	–
	Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1997	50.0	52.9	53.6	56.1	52.2	53.2	51.1	55.4	53.6	62.2	61.2	55.4
1998	58.6	51.8	50.4	50.4	40.6	46.8	40.3	45.3	42.1	36.3	39.9	45.0
1999	40.3	42.4	39.6	44.6	36.3	45.3	57.2	38.5	42.8	48.9	50.7	49.3
2000	52.2	50.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 3-month span:												
1997	51.8	51.4	57.6	56.8	54.3	51.8	53.6	55.4	59.7	68.3	65.8	64.4
1998	59.4	57.9	51.8	44.2	41.7	34.9	37.4	37.1	38.1	34.2	35.6	35.3
1999	37.4	31.7	37.1	30.2	33.8	43.9	43.2	44.6	38.5	46.4	50.0	50.7
2000	50.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 6-month span:												
1997	54.7	54.0	51.4	54.3	52.5	52.2	55.4	61.2	61.5	64.7	66.2	65.1
1998	59.7	49.3	48.2	36.7	36.7	36.7	28.4	31.3	33.5	35.3	32.7	28.1
1999	33.1	29.1	28.1	36.0	30.9	34.5	36.3	44.6	45.7	40.6	47.1	–
Over 12-month span:												
1997	54.7	52.5	54.0	54.0	55.4	56.8	57.2	57.9	58.3	56.5	55.4	57.2
1998	54.0	49.3	46.0	40.6	35.6	33.8	30.9	32.0	26.6	26.6	25.5	26.3
1999	32.7	25.9	28.4	29.5	29.9	31.7	35.3	34.2	–	–	–	–

– Data not available.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Data for the 2 most recent months shown in each span are preliminary. See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

18. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,925	192,805	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753
Civilian labor force	126,346	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368
Labor force participation rate	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1
Employed	117,718	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488
Employment-population ratio	61.7	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3
Agriculture	3,269	3,247	3,115	3,409	3,440	3,443	3,399	3,378	3,281
Nonagricultural industries	114,499	115,245	117,144	119,651	121,460	123,264	126,159	128,085	130,207
Unemployed	8,628	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2
Not in the labor force	64,578	64,700	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,837	67,547	68,385

19. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total employment	108,249	108,601	110,713	114,163	117,191	119,608	122,690	125,826	128,615
Private sector	89,847	89,956	91,872	95,036	97,885	100,189	103,133	106,007	108,455
Goods-producing	23,745	23,231	23,352	23,908	24,265	24,493	24,962	25,347	25,240
Mining	689	635	610	601	581	580	596	590	535
Construction	4,650	4,492	4,668	4,986	5,160	5,418	5,691	5,985	6,273
Manufacturing	18,406	18,104	18,075	18,321	18,524	18,495	18,675	18,772	18,432
Service-producing	84,504	85,370	87,361	90,256	92,925	95,115	97,727	100,480	103,375
Transportation and public utilities	5,755	5,718	5,811	5,984	6,132	6,253	6,408	6,600	6,792
Wholesale trade	6,081	5,997	5,981	6,162	6,378	6,482	6,648	6,831	7,004
Retail trade	19,284	19,356	19,773	20,507	21,187	21,597	21,966	22,296	22,787
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,646	6,602	6,757	6,896	6,806	6,911	7,109	7,407	7,632
Services	28,336	29,052	30,197	31,579	33,117	34,454	36,040	37,526	39,000
Government	18,402	18,645	18,841	19,128	19,305	19,419	19,557	19,819	20,161
Federal	2,966	2,969	2,915	2,870	2,822	2,757	2,699	2,686	2,669
State	4,355	4,408	4,488	4,576	4,635	4,606	4,582	4,612	4,695
Local	11,081	11,267	11,438	11,682	11,849	12,056	12,276	12,521	12,796

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

20. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Private sector:									
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.32	10.57	10.83	11.12	11.43	11.82	12.28	12.78	13.24
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	353.98	363.61	373.64	385.86	394.34	406.61	424.89	442.19	456.78
Mining:									
Average weekly hours	44.4	43.9	44.3	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.4	43.9	43.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.19	14.54	14.60	14.88	15.30	15.62	16.15	16.90	17.04
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	630.04	638.31	646.78	666.62	683.91	707.59	733.21	741.91	746.35
Construction:									
Average weekly hours	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.8	39.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.00	14.15	14.38	14.73	15.09	15.47	16.04	16.59	17.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	533.40	537.70	553.63	573.00	587.00	603.33	625.56	643.69	668.07
Manufacturing:									
Average weekly hours	40.7	41.0	41.4	42.0	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.7	41.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.18	11.46	11.74	12.07	12.37	12.77	13.17	13.49	13.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	455.03	469.86	486.04	506.94	514.59	531.23	553.14	562.53	580.05
Transportation and public utilities:									
Average weekly hours	38.1	38.3	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.5	38.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.20	13.43	13.55	13.78	14.13	14.45	14.92	15.31	15.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	502.92	514.37	532.52	547.07	556.72	572.22	592.32	604.75	606.43
Wholesale trade:									
Average weekly hours	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.15	11.39	11.74	12.06	12.43	12.87	13.45	14.06	14.59
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	424.82	435.10	448.47	463.10	476.07	492.92	516.48	539.90	560.26
Retail trade:									
Average weekly hours	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.94	7.12	7.29	7.49	7.69	7.99	8.33	8.73	9.08
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	198.48	205.06	209.95	216.46	221.47	230.11	240.74	253.17	263.32
Finance, insurance, and real estate:									
Average weekly hours	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.4	36.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.39	10.82	11.35	11.83	12.32	12.80	13.34	14.06	14.61
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	370.92	387.36	406.33	423.51	442.29	459.52	481.57	511.78	528.88
Services:									
Average weekly hours	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.23	10.54	10.78	11.04	11.39	11.79	12.28	12.85	13.38
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	331.45	342.55	350.35	358.80	369.04	382.00	400.33	418.91	436.19

21. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1997	1998				1999				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended Dec. 1999	12 months ended Dec. 1999
Civilian workers[2]	135.2	136.3	137.4	139.0	139.8	140.4	141.8	143.3	144.6	0.9	3.4
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	136.5	137.7	138.7	140.6	141.4	141.9	143.3	145.0	146.3	.9	3.5
Professional specialty and technical	136.7	137.5	138.3	140.0	141.0	141.3	142.2	143.9	145.3	1.0	3.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	137.3	139.1	139.7	141.7	141.8	143.5	145.4	147.3	148.6	.9	4.8
Administrative support, including clerical	136.9	138.0	139.3	140.4	141.3	142.5	143.4	144.7	146.1	1.0	3.4
Blue-collar workers	132.4	133.2	134.3	135.3	136.1	137.1	138.3	139.5	140.6	.8	3.3
Service occupations	135.6	136.9	137.9	139.4	140.0	141.3	142.4	143.1	144.8	1.2	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	134.1	135.1	136.3	137.2	137.9	139.0	140.0	141.2	142.5	.9	3.3
Manufacturing	135.3	136.4	137.2	138.2	138.9	139.9	140.9	142.1	143.6	1.1	3.4
Service-producing	135.5	136.8	137.7	139.6	140.4	140.9	142.4	144.0	145.3	.9	3.5
Services	137.6	138.3	139.0	140.8	141.7	142.3	143.2	145.1	146.5	1.0	3.4
Health services	137.9	138.0	138.5	139.1	139.1	140.5	141.4	142.7	144.3	1.1	3.7
Hospitals	136.7	137.1	138.2	139.4	140.2	141.3	142.2	143.4	145.0	1.1	3.4
Educational services	137.0	137.5	137.7	140.2	141.0	141.3	141.7	144.6	145.8	.8	3.4
Public administration[3]	135.1	136.4	137.4	138.9	139.9	140.8	141.5	142.4	144.4	1.4	3.2
Nonmanufacturing	135.1	136.2	137.3	139.0	139.9	140.5	141.9	143.4	144.7	.9	3.4
Private industry workers	135.1	136.3	137.5	139.0	139.8	140.4	142.0	143.3	144.6	.9	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	135.2	136.4	137.5	138.8	139.4	140.5	141.9	143.2	144.5	.9	3.7
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	136.7	138.1	139.4	141.1	142.0	142.4	144.1	145.6	146.9	.9	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	137.4	138.8	139.9	141.3	141.9	143.0	144.5	146.0	147.3	.9	3.8
Professional specialty and technical occupations	137.8	138.8	140.1	141.6	142.6	142.9	144.1	145.2	146.7	1.0	2.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	137.4	139.4	140.0	141.9	141.8	143.7	145.8	147.7	149.1	.9	5.1
Sales occupations	133.5	135.3	137.3	140.4	142.6	139.6	142.6	144.1	145.3	.8	1.9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	137.0	138.2	139.6	140.6	141.4	142.6	143.7	145.0	146.2	.8	3.4
Blue-collar workers	132.3	133.1	134.3	135.2	135.9	136.9	138.2	139.4	140.5	.8	3.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	131.9	132.9	134.4	135.4	136.1	137.2	138.4	139.6	140.6	.7	3.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	133.0	133.6	134.7	135.7	136.8	137.3	138.4	139.9	141.4	1.1	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	128.9	129.3	129.9	130.7	130.7	131.6	133.6	134.4	135.2	.6	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	135.8	137.0	137.6	138.5	139.2	141.0	142.3	143.2	144.4	.8	3.7
Service occupations	134.1	135.3	136.0	137.3	138.0	139.5	140.6	141.0	142.6	1.1	3.3
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	134.2	135.3	136.6	138.0	139.0	139.3	140.8	141.9	143.1	.8	2.9
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	134.1	135.1	136.2	137.1	137.8	138.9	139.9	141.1	142.5	1.0	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	133.6	134.5	135.6	136.5	137.2	138.3	139.3	140.5	141.8	.9	3.3
White-collar occupations	136.2	137.7	138.8	139.7	140.2	141.7	142.7	143.9	145.5	1.1	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	135.0	136.3	137.4	138.3	138.8	140.4	141.3	142.5	143.9	1.0	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	132.8	133.5	134.6	135.5	136.3	137.1	138.3	139.4	140.7	.9	3.2
Construction	129.7	130.6	132.7	133.4	134.3	135.6	136.9	137.9	138.7	.6	3.3
Manufacturing	135.3	136.4	137.2	138.2	138.9	139.9	140.9	142.1	143.6	1.1	3.4
White-collar occupations	136.7	138.2	139.1	140.1	140.5	141.8	143.0	144.3	145.8	1.0	3.8
Excluding sales occupations	135.3	136.5	137.3	138.3	138.7	140.1	141.3	142.5	143.8	.9	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	134.3	135.0	135.9	136.8	137.7	138.5	139.4	140.5	142.1	1.1	3.2
Durables	135.7	136.5	137.4	138.5	139.2	139.9	141.0	142.3	144.0	1.2	3.4
Nondurables	134.5	135.9	136.7	137.6	138.2	139.6	140.4	141.5	142.8	.9	3.3
Service-producing	135.3	136.7	137.8	139.6	140.5	140.9	142.8	144.1	145.3	.8	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	136.1	137.4	138.5	140.0	140.6	141.7	143.3	144.6	145.9	.9	3.8
White-collar occupations	136.6	138.0	139.3	141.2	142.2	142.3	144.3	145.8	147.0	.8	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	138.1	139.5	140.6	142.2	142.8	143.8	145.5	147.0	148.3	.9	3.9
Blue-collar occupations	130.9	132.1	133.2	134.3	134.8	136.2	137.8	139.1	139.8	.5	3.7
Service occupations	133.9	135.0	135.8	137.0	137.8	139.3	140.5	140.8	142.4	1.1	3.3
Transportation and public utilities	134.2	135.8	137.1	138.5	139.3	139.7	140.9	141.8	142.3	.4	2.2
Transportation	133.4	134.0	134.9	136.7	137.3	136.8	138.1	138.7	139.5	.6	1.6
Public utilities	135.1	137.9	139.7	140.7	141.9	143.4	144.6	145.7	146.1	.3	3.0
Communications	134.0	136.6	139.2	140.5	141.7	143.3	144.9	146.1	146.0	–.1	3.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	136.4	139.6	140.3	141.0	142.1	143.4	144.2	145.1	146.1	.7	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	132.9	134.7	135.8	137.6	138.2	138.9	141.1	142.2	143.5	.9	3.8
Excluding sales occupations	134.0	135.5	136.3	138.1	138.8	139.9	141.9	142.8	144.3	1.1	4.0
Wholesale trade	135.1	137.7	138.6	140.8	142.8	142.7	144.6	146.3	148.5	1.5	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	135.4	137.0	138.2	140.0	141.2	142.4	144.0	145.8	147.4	1.1	4.4
Retail trade	131.7	133.1	134.4	135.9	135.6	136.8	139.1	140.0	140.7	.5	3.8
General merchandise stores	130.0	131.2	133.0	133.2	134.0	135.0	135.6	137.2	138.3	.8	3.2
Food stores	129.4	131.3	132.9	133.7	132.7	134.3	135.7	137.0	138.1	.8	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1997	1998				1999				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 1999	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	134.5	136.7	138.4	141.0	142.5	141.5	145.8	147.6	148.3	0.5	4.1
Excluding sales occupations	137.6	140.2	141.3	143.2	143.3	145.6	148.8	151.0	151.6	.4	5.8
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	140.6	143.3	145.3	148.4	146.7	148.8	155.4	159.3	159.8	.3	8.9
Insurance	134.8	137.4	138.9	141.9	141.7	141.7	144.0	144.5	145.8	.9	2.9
Services	138.5	139.3	140.3	141.8	142.7	143.5	144.6	146.1	147.6	1.0	3.4
Business services	138.6	139.5	140.7	143.5	145.9	147.5	148.7	150.7	151.9	.8	4.1
Health services	138.1	138.2	138.7	139.0	139.0	140.5	141.4	142.6	144.2	1.1	3.7
Hospitals	136.5	136.7	138.2	139.1	139.9	141.2	142.1	143.0	144.6	1.1	3.4
Educational services	142.6	143.4	143.9	147.0	147.7	148.3	148.7	152.2	153.0	.5	3.6
Colleges and universities	143.7	144.3	144.8	147.8	148.5	149.2	149.6	152.6	153.3	.5	3.2
Nonmanufacturing	134.7	136.0	137.2	138.9	139.7	140.3	142.0	143.4	144.5	.8	3.4
White-collar workers	136.5	137.9	139.2	141.1	142.0	142.3	144.1	145.6	146.9	.9	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	137.9	139.3	140.5	142.0	142.7	143.7	145.3	146.8	148.1	.9	3.8
Blue-collar occupations	130.1	131.0	132.4	133.4	134.0	135.2	136.8	138.0	138.7	.5	3.5
Service occupations	133.8	134.9	135.7	136.9	137.7	139.2	140.4	140.7	142.3	1.1	3.3
State and local government workers	135.7	136.5	136.9	139.0	139.8	140.5	141.0	143.1	144.6	1.0	3.4
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	135.5	136.1	136.2	138.4	139.3	139.8	140.2	142.6	144.0	1.0	3.4
Professional specialty and technical	135.1	135.6	135.6	137.7	138.5	138.8	139.3	142.0	143.2	.8	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	136.4	137.5	137.9	140.4	141.6	142.6	142.8	144.5	146.1	1.1	3.2
Administrative support, including clerical	136.1	136.9	137.2	139.5	140.3	141.4	141.3	143.0	145.0	1.4	3.4
Blue-collar workers	134.2	135.0	135.2	136.8	137.8	138.8	139.5	140.9	142.5	1.1	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	136.0	136.5	136.6	139.0	139.7	140.0	140.5	143.2	144.5	.9	3.4
Services excluding schools[5]	135.3	136.1	136.2	138.7	138.8	139.6	140.3	142.6	143.8	.8	3.6
Health services	137.2	137.9	138.0	140.3	140.7	141.2	142.0	144.2	145.8	1.1	3.6
Hospitals	137.6	138.4	138.4	140.7	141.2	141.7	142.7	144.8	146.3	1.0	3.6
Educational services	135.9	136.3	136.5	138.8	139.6	139.9	140.3	143.1	144.4	.9	3.4
Schools	136.2	136.6	136.7	139.1	139.9	140.2	140.6	143.5	144.7	.8	3.4
Elementary and secondary	135.8	136.1	136.2	138.8	139.3	139.6	140.0	142.9	144.1	.8	3.4
Colleges and universities	137.2	137.9	138.1	140.4	141.5	141.7	142.1	144.8	146.5	1.2	3.5
Public administration[3]	135.1	136.4	137.4	138.9	139.9	140.8	141.5	142.4	144.4	1.4	3.2

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[4] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[5] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

22. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1997	1998				1999				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 1999	
Civilian workers[1]	132.8	134.0	135.0	136.8	137.7	138.4	139.8	141.3	142.5	0.8	3.5
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	134.3	135.6	136.7	138.8	139.7	140.1	141.6	143.3	144.6	.9	3.5
Professional specialty and technical	135.0	135.8	136.6	138.5	139.4	140.1	141.0	142.6	144.0	1.0	3.3
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial	135.6	137.4	138.3	140.5	140.3	141.6	143.8	145.9	147.2	.9	4.9
Administrative support, including clerical	133.7	135.0	136.2	137.5	138.6	140.0	140.9	142.3	143.5	.8	3.5
Blue-collar workers	129.3	130.4	131.4	132.6	133.3	134.5	135.8	137.0	137.9	.7	3.5
Service occupations	132.6	133.7	134.5	136.1	137.0	138.3	139.4	140.1	141.7	1.1	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	130.6	132.0	133.3	134.4	135.2	136.3	137.4	138.6	139.7	.8	3.3
Manufacturing	132.2	133.7	134.6	136.0	136.8	137.9	139.0	140.2	141.5	.9	3.4
Service-producing	133.6	134.8	135.7	137.8	138.7	139.2	140.7	142.3	143.5	.8	3.5
Services	136.0	136.9	137.6	139.6	140.5	141.5	142.3	144.1	145.5	1.0	3.6
Health services	135.4	136.2	136.5	137.6	137.6	138.8	139.7	140.9	142.5	1.1	3.6
Hospitals	133.6	134.2	135.1	136.4	137.1	138.1	138.8	140.1	141.6	1.1	3.3
Educational services	135.9	136.3	136.5	139.1	140.0	140.2	140.6	143.7	144.7	.7	3.4
Public administration[2]	131.4	132.7	133.2	134.8	135.9	136.9	137.8	139.5	141.5	1.4	4.1
Nonmanufacturing	132.8	134.0	135.1	137.0	137.8	138.4	139.9	141.5	142.6	.8	3.5
Private industry workers	132.3	133.7	134.9	136.6	137.4	138.1	139.7	141.0	142.2	.9	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	132.4	133.7	134.8	136.3	136.9	138.2	139.6	140.8	142.0	.9	3.7
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	134.2	135.7	137.0	139.0	139.9	140.3	142.1	143.5	144.8	.9	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	134.8	136.3	137.5	139.1	139.7	141.0	142.5	143.9	145.2	.9	3.9
Professional specialty and technical occupations	134.8	135.9	137.1	138.7	139.7	140.7	141.8	142.6	144.1	1.1	3.1
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial occupations	135.8	137.8	138.7	140.9	140.5	141.9	144.3	146.4	147.6	.8	5.1
Sales occupations	131.4	133.1	135.2	138.8	141.3	137.3	140.5	142.1	143.3	.8	1.4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	133.9	135.3	136.7	137.9	138.9	140.4	141.4	142.7	143.8	.8	3.5
Blue-collar workers	129.1	130.2	131.3	132.4	133.2	134.3	135.6	136.8	137.7	.7	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	128.7	129.8	131.2	132.3	133.0	134.3	135.6	136.7	137.5	.6	3.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	130.6	131.6	132.7	133.8	134.9	135.7	136.7	138.3	139.5	.9	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	125.1	125.9	126.4	127.6	127.8	129.1	131.0	131.9	132.7	.6	3.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	131.8	133.2	133.7	135.1	135.8	137.3	138.3	139.4	140.4	.7	3.4
Service occupations	131.1	132.1	133.0	134.4	135.3	136.7	137.8	138.0	139.6	1.2	3.2
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	131.2	132.3	133.6	135.2	136.4	136.8	138.2	139.3	140.4	.8	2.9
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	130.6	132.0	133.2	134.3	135.2	136.3	137.3	138.5	139.7	.9	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	130.0	131.3	132.5	133.6	134.4	135.5	136.6	137.8	138.9	.8	3.3
White-collar occupations	132.9	135.0	136.3	137.4	138.2	139.4	140.5	141.7	143.0	.9	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	131.6	133.3	134.6	135.7	136.4	137.8	138.8	140.1	141.3	.9	3.6
Blue-collar occupations	129.2	130.1	131.3	132.3	133.3	134.3	135.4	136.6	137.6	.7	3.2
Construction	124.9	126.0	128.1	128.5	129.3	130.7	131.9	133.0	133.6	.5	3.3
Manufacturing	132.2	133.7	134.6	136.0	136.8	137.9	139.0	140.2	141.5	.9	3.4
White-collar occupations	133.6	135.6	136.8	138.3	139.0	140.1	141.4	142.7	144.0	.9	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	132.2	133.8	135.0	136.3	137.1	138.3	139.6	140.8	142.0	.9	3.6
Blue-collar occupations	131.2	132.3	133.1	134.3	135.3	136.3	137.2	138.4	139.7	.9	3.3
Durables	131.9	133.4	134.5	135.9	136.9	137.9	139.1	140.4	141.8	1.0	3.6
Nondurables	132.6	134.2	134.9	136.0	136.8	138.0	138.7	139.7	140.9	.9	3.0
Service-producing	133.1	134.4	135.6	137.6	138.4	138.9	140.8	142.1	143.3	.8	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	133.9	135.2	136.2	137.9	138.5	139.8	141.4	142.6	143.8	.8	3.8
White-collar occupations	134.3	135.7	137.0	139.2	140.1	140.3	142.3	143.8	145.0	.8	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	135.9	137.3	138.4	140.2	140.7	142.0	143.7	145.1	146.4	.9	4.1
Blue-collar occupations	128.9	130.2	131.1	132.4	132.9	134.4	135.9	137.0	137.8	.6	3.7
Service occupations	131.0	132.1	133.0	134.2	135.2	136.7	137.8	138.0	139.6	1.2	3.3
Transportation and public utilities	131.3	132.1	132.8	134.3	135.1	135.4	136.8	137.5	137.9	.3	2.1
Transportation	129.5	130.1	130.4	132.4	132.9	132.3	133.7	134.4	134.9	.4	1.5
Public utilities	133.5	134.5	135.7	136.5	137.8	139.2	140.6	141.5	141.8	.2	2.9
Communications	134.0	134.4	135.8	136.7	138.0	139.4	141.1	141.9	142.2	.2	3.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	132.9	134.7	135.6	136.3	137.4	138.9	140.0	140.9	141.3	.3	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	131.6	133.3	134.6	136.6	137.0	137.7	139.6	140.7	142.0	.9	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	133.2	134.7	135.6	137.6	138.2	139.5	141.1	141.8	143.3	1.1	3.7
Wholesale trade	133.6	136.2	137.1	139.3	141.3	140.7	142.3	144.3	146.5	1.5	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	135.0	136.5	137.8	139.6	140.8	141.9	143.0	144.8	146.4	1.1	4.0
Retail trade	130.6	131.9	133.3	135.2	134.8	136.2	138.3	138.9	139.6	.5	3.6
General merchandise stores	128.4	129.4	131.5	132.2	133.0	133.7	134.3	135.6	136.7	.8	2.8
Food stores	127.0	129.0	130.5	131.7	130.5	131.8	132.8	133.9	134.9	.7	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1997	1998				1999				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 1999	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	130.6	132.6	134.8	138.1	139.8	137.2	142.4	144.5	145.2	0.5	3.9
Excluding sales occupations	133.6	135.9	137.5	139.7	139.6	141.0	144.8	147.5	148.0	.3	6.0
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	138.3	140.9	143.2	147.0	144.4	146.1	154.5	159.2	159.6	.3	10.5
Insurance	130.2	133.1	134.8	138.7	138.5	137.4	139.8	140.2	141.5	.9	2.2
Services	136.2	137.2	138.3	140.0	140.8	142.2	143.2	144.5	146.0	1.0	3.7
Business services	137.3	137.6	139.2	141.8	144.1	145.4	146.3	148.5	149.8	.9	4.0
Health services	135.4	136.2	136.5	137.5	137.4	138.7	139.6	140.6	142.2	1.1	3.5
Hospitals	133.2	133.6	134.7	135.8	136.5	137.6	138.3	139.3	140.9	1.1	3.2
Educational services	138.4	139.1	139.6	142.8	143.5	143.9	144.2	147.5	148.2	.5	3.3
Colleges and universities	138.7	139.1	139.7	142.8	143.6	144.1	144.4	147.2	147.9	.5	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	132.1	133.4	134.7	136.5	137.4	137.9	139.7	141.0	142.1	.8	3.4
White-collar workers	134.1	135.5	136.8	138.9	139.8	140.1	142.0	143.5	144.7	.8	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	135.5	136.9	138.1	139.8	140.3	141.6	143.2	144.6	145.9	.9	4.0
Blue-collar occupations	127.1	128.2	129.5	130.5	131.1	132.4	134.0	135.1	135.8	.5	3.6
Service occupations	130.9	132.0	132.9	134.1	135.1	136.5	137.7	137.9	139.5	1.2	3.3
State and local government workers	134.4	135.1	135.4	137.6	138.5	139.0	139.6	142.2	143.5	.9	3.6
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	134.5	135.0	135.2	137.6	138.5	138.9	139.3	142.1	143.4	.9	3.5
Professional specialty and technical	135.1	135.5	135.6	137.9	138.7	138.9	139.4	142.5	143.6	.8	3.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	134.1	135.1	135.6	138.0	139.3	140.1	140.5	142.7	144.3	1.1	3.6
Administrative support, including clerical	132.3	133.0	133.3	135.4	136.5	137.4	137.5	139.6	141.7	1.5	3.8
Blue-collar workers	132.3	133.1	133.5	135.1	136.0	136.9	137.6	139.4	140.7	.9	3.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	135.3	135.7	135.9	138.4	139.2	139.5	139.9	142.9	144.0	.8	3.4
Services excluding schools[4]	134.4	135.4	135.5	137.8	138.2	139.0	139.6	142.1	143.2	.8	3.6
Health services	135.3	136.3	136.5	138.7	139.2	139.7	140.4	142.8	144.2	1.0	3.6
Hospitals	135.2	136.3	136.5	138.6	139.1	139.7	140.6	142.8	144.1	.9	3.6
Educational services	135.3	135.7	135.8	138.4	139.3	139.5	139.8	142.9	144.0	.8	3.4
Schools	135.5	135.8	136.0	138.5	139.5	139.6	140.0	143.1	144.2	.8	3.4
Elementary and secondary	135.7	136.0	136.1	138.7	139.3	139.5	139.9	143.1	144.1	.7	3.4
Colleges and universities	134.6	135.2	135.5	137.7	139.6	139.6	139.8	142.6	144.4	1.3	3.4
Public administration[2]	131.4	132.7	133.2	134.8	135.9	136.9	137.8	139.5	141.5	1.4	4.1

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[3] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[4] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

23. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1997	1998				1999				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 1999	
Private industry workers	141.8	142.6	143.7	144.5	145.2	145.8	147.3	148.6	150.2	1.1	3.4
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	143.4	144.7	145.6	146.6	147.4	147.9	149.4	151.0	152.5	1.0	3.5
Blue-collar workers	139.0	139.1	140.4	141.0	141.6	142.2	143.6	144.8	146.2	1.0	3.2
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	141.5	141.5	142.5	143.0	143.2	144.3	145.2	146.3	148.2	1.3	3.4
Service-producing	141.4	142.7	143.8	144.9	145.7	146.1	147.9	149.4	150.7	.9	3.4
Manufacturing	141.7	141.7	142.4	142.6	142.7	143.6	144.5	145.7	147.8	1.4	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	141.5	142.7	143.9	145.0	145.8	146.3	148.0	149.4	150.7	.9	3.4

24. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1997	1998				1999				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended Dec. 1999	12 months ended Dec. 1999
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	133.5	134.0	135.3	136.8	137.5	138.0	139.0	140.2	141.2	0.7	2.7
Goods-producing	132.5	132.7	134.3	135.6	136.5	136.8	138.2	139.2	140.8	1.1	3.2
Service-producing	134.5	135.3	136.2	138.0	138.5	139.2	139.7	141.0	141.4	.3	2.1
Manufacturing	133.3	133.6	134.6	136.0	136.9	137.0	138.1	139.1	141.0	1.4	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	133.2	133.9	135.3	136.9	137.4	138.1	139.2	140.3	140.8	.4	2.5
Nonunion	135.3	136.7	137.8	139.3	140.1	140.8	142.5	143.8	145.2	1.0	3.6
Goods-producing	134.7	135.9	136.9	137.7	138.3	139.7	140.5	141.8	143.1	.9	3.5
Service-producing	135.3	136.7	138.0	139.7	140.6	141.1	143.0	144.4	145.7	.9	3.6
Manufacturing	135.9	137.2	138.0	138.9	139.4	140.7	141.7	143.0	144.4	1.0	3.5
Nonmanufacturing	134.9	136.3	137.5	139.1	140.0	140.6	142.4	143.8	145.1	.9	3.6
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	135.0	136.0	137.0	138.7	139.5	140.5	141.5	143.2	144.3	.8	3.4
South	134.6	135.5	136.4	137.6	138.1	139.1	140.7	141.8	143.0	.8	3.5
Midwest (formerly North Central)	136.9	138.3	139.6	140.9	141.4	141.7	143.6	145.0	146.3	.9	3.5
West	133.4	135.2	136.6	138.5	140.0	140.3	142.1	143.3	144.7	1.0	3.4
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	135.1	136.4	137.5	139.1	139.8	140.4	142.0	143.3	144.7	1.0	3.5
Other areas	135.3	135.9	137.1	138.2	139.4	140.5	141.8	143.1	143.6	.3	3.0
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	128.9	129.6	130.7	132.4	133.1	133.6	134.7	135.7	136.5	.6	2.6
Goods-producing	127.1	127.9	129.4	131.0	131.7	132.3	133.8	134.9	136.1	.9	3.3
Service-producing	131.2	131.8	132.2	134.1	134.8	135.4	135.8	136.8	137.2	.3	1.8
Manufacturing	128.6	129.6	130.4	132.2	133.0	133.6	134.7	135.8	137.5	1.3	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	129.1	129.6	130.8	132.4	133.1	133.7	134.6	135.6	135.9	.2	2.1
Nonunion	133.0	134.5	135.7	137.4	138.3	139.0	140.7	142.0	143.3	.9	3.6
Goods-producing	132.0	133.6	134.7	135.7	136.5	137.8	138.8	140.0	141.1	.8	3.4
Service-producing	133.2	134.6	135.9	137.9	138.8	139.3	141.3	142.6	143.9	.9	3.7
Manufacturing	133.5	135.1	136.2	137.3	138.2	139.4	140.5	141.7	142.9	.8	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	132.6	134.0	135.3	137.1	138.0	138.6	140.5	141.8	143.0	.8	3.6
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	131.6	132.6	133.8	135.4	136.4	137.1	138.2	139.9	140.9	.7	3.3
South	133.0	134.0	134.9	136.5	136.7	137.9	139.4	140.2	141.5	.9	3.5
Midwest (formerly North Central)	133.0	134.7	136.0	137.5	138.0	138.9	141.0	142.4	143.6	.8	4.1
West	131.2	132.9	134.5	136.7	138.4	138.2	140.2	141.3	142.6	.9	3.0
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	132.3	133.8	135.1	136.9	137.7	138.3	139.9	141.2	142.5	.9	3.5
Other areas	132.0	132.5	133.4	134.7	136.0	137.1	138.4	139.8	140.2	.3	3.1

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

25. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's)	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										
With medical care	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	–	–
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	–	–
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	–	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave [1]	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	60	–	–
Unpaid paternity leave	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	53	–	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care	–	–	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam	–	–	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$11.93	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$31.55	$33.92	$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$35.93	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$107.42	$118.33	$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	51	51	49	48	43	45	44	–	–
Participants in short-term disability plans [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	–	–	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts [2]	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

[1] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[2] Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

26. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave[2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	–	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans[2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts[3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

[1] Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

[2] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[3] Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

27. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		1998			1999									
	1997	1998	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]	May[P]	June[P]	July[P]	Aug.[P]	Sept.[P]	Oct.[P]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	29	34	5	3	3	1	2	0	1	3	2	1	1	2	0
In effect during period	34	34	7	7	6	5	5	2	3	6	6	6	3	5	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	339	387	8.0	7.1	3.8	1.4	4.1	.0	8.0	9.6	2.2	1.7	11.0	19.1	.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	351	387	10.6	13.7	10.4	9.2	10.3	4.4	12.4	22.0	21.6	16.3	15.4	34.5	10.1
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	4,497	5,116	148.7	160.3	171.0	129.0	104.1	101.2	256.8	314.8	309.4	266.4	118.8	176.2	67.1
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00	.00	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.00

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in " 'Total economy' measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54–56.
[P] = preliminary.

28. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	163.0	166.6	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	168.7	169.7
All items (1967 = 100)	488.3	499.0	492.9	494.4	497.8	497.7	497.9	499.2	500.7	502.9	503.9	504.1	504.1	505.5	508.4
Food and beverages	161.1	164.6	163.8	163.7	163.9	164.2	164.1	164.2	164.7	165.1	165.5	165.7	165.9	166.6	166.8
Food	160.7	164.1	163.3	163.3	163.4	163.7	163.6	163.8	164.2	164.6	165.1	165.2	165.4	166.1	166.3
Food at home	161.1	164.2	163.8	163.4	163.5	163.9	163.7	163.7	164.1	164.5	165.1	165.1	165.4	166.3	166.3
Cereals and bakery products	181.1	185.0	183.8	183.5	184.8	185.1	185.7	186.3	184.9	185.2	185.2	184.8	185.9	185.6	186.0
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	147.3	147.9	147.0	146.8	146.7	146.7	147.2	147.3	148.5	149.2	149.2	150.5	149.8	150.2	151.3
Dairy and related products[1]	150.8	159.6	162.3	161.5	156.1	156.2	156.1	155.7	156.5	158.7	164.1	164.6	162.1	160.4	160.9
Fruits and vegetables	198.2	203.1	200.3	199.9	203.3	207.2	203.2	202.0	202.1	202.6	202.2	201.2	204.5	208.4	203.0
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	133.0	134.3	134.5	134.5	134.3	134.2	134.3	134.3	134.5	134.2	134.6	133.9	134.7	137.1	138.4
Other foods at home	150.8	153.5	153.3	152.9	153.6	153.4	153.6	153.7	154.2	153.9	153.7	153.0	153.3	154.3	154.4
Sugar and sweets	150.2	152.3	151.3	151.0	151.7	153.0	152.4	152.4	152.7	153.5	153.3	152.1	152.3	154.8	154.4
Fats and oils	146.9	148.3	150.9	149.4	149.0	147.2	147.5	148.1	148.6	148.5	149.0	145.3	145.1	147.0	145.6
Other foods	165.5	168.9	168.2	168.1	169.2	168.7	169.2	169.3	169.9	169.2	168.7	169.0	169.4	169.8	170.5
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	102.6	104.9	105.9	104.9	105.6	105.0	104.9	104.2	104.8	105.3	104.3	103.9	105.7	104.3	106.4
Food away from home[1]	161.1	165.1	163.8	164.2	164.5	164.6	164.6	165.1	165.6	165.8	166.2	166.5	166.8	167.2	167.6
Other food away from home[1,2]	101.6	105.2	103.7	103.7	104.0	104.3	104.4	105.5	105.8	106.4	106.8	106.9	106.9	107.5	107.9
Alcoholic beverages	165.7	169.7	168.6	168.4	168.8	169.3	169.5	169.9	170.2	170.7	170.5	171.2	171.8	172.4	173.0
Housing	160.4	163.9	162.3	162.8	163.0	163.0	164.1	164.7	165.0	165.2	165.0	164.9	164.8	165.8	166.9
Shelter	182.1	187.3	185.5	186.3	186.6	186.5	187.2	188.0	188.3	188.3	188.5	188.6	188.6	189.8	190.7
Rent of primary residence	172.1	177.5	175.6	176.0	176.4	176.7	177.1	177.5	177.9	178.4	178.8	179.8	180.3	180.8	181.2
Lodging away from home[2]	109.0	112.3	110.5	114.5	114.6	111.8	113.8	117.1	117.1	113.8	113.1	108.5	105.8	111.3	115.1
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	187.8	192.9	191.3	191.5	191.9	192.2	192.6	193.0	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.9	195.2	195.7	196.1
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	99.8	101.3	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.5	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.4
Fuels and utilities	128.5	128.8	126.0	125.9	125.7	126.5	130.2	131.1	131.4	132.7	130.3	130.0	129.6	129.9	132.9
Fuels	113.7	113.5	110.6	110.5	110.2	111.0	115.1	116.0	116.2	117.6	115.0	114.6	114.1	114.3	117.6
Fuel oil and other fuels	90.0	91.4	86.2	86.2	87.7	87.7	87.3	87.5	89.2	93.9	97.6	100.7	106.3	114.4	147.2
Gas (piped) and electricity	121.2	120.9	118.0	117.9	117.5	118.4	123.0	124.0	124.1	125.3	122.0	121.4	120.3	119.8	120.6
Household furnishings and operations	126.6	126.7	126.7	126.7	127.2	126.7	126.8	126.8	126.8	127.0	126.6	126.4	126.4	127.0	127.2
Apparel	133.0	131.3	129.7	132.7	135.2	134.2	130.9	127.3	127.5	131.8	134.6	133.6	130.1	126.8	129.2
Men's and boys' apparel	131.8	131.1	129.9	131.4	133.5	133.8	131.4	128.3	127.1	130.5	134.0	133.2	131.5	129.2	130.0
Women's and girls' apparel	126.0	123.3	120.6	126.3	128.7	127.3	122.6	116.1	117.9	125.4	128.4	126.6	121.8	116.0	120.0
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	126.1	129.0	126.4	125.6	128.2	127.6	126.8	127.4	128.3	129.9	132.4	132.6	133.0	133.3	133.1
Footwear	128.0	125.7	124.8	126.4	129.2	127.4	125.4	125.2	123.8	124.7	126.1	126.4	123.7	121.6	122.1
Transportation	141.6	144.4	139.8	140.6	144.3	144.2	143.4	144.7	145.7	146.5	147.3	147.6	148.3	148.3	149.7
Private transportation	137.9	140.5	135.9	136.4	140.1	140.2	139.7	140.6	141.9	142.9	143.3	143.6	144.4	144.4	145.6
New and used motor vehicles[2]	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.5	100.9	101.1	100.8	100.3
New vehicles	143.4	142.9	143.8	143.4	143.3	142.9	142.5	142.0	141.4	141.6	142.3	143.1	143.6	143.3	143.0
Used cars and trucks[1]	150.6	152.0	148.3	147.4	148.3	149.6	150.9	152.3	153.8	155.7	156.4	156.1	155.0	153.9	153.0
Motor fuel	92.2	100.7	83.6	86.3	100.9	101.4	99.2	102.5	107.8	110.3	110.0	109.3	112.2	112.6	118.1
Gasoline (all types)	91.6	100.1	83.1	85.8	100.4	100.8	98.6	101.9	107.2	109.7	109.4	108.7	111.5	111.9	117.3
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	101.1	100.5	100.9	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.6	100.5	101.2	100.8	100.8	100.9
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	167.1	171.9	170.4	170.6	170.9	171.3	171.7	172.1	172.1	172.8	173.2	173.6	173.8	174.6	175.2
Public transportation	190.3	197.7	193.1	198.8	201.4	198.4	192.6	200.8	197.1	194.7	201.5	202.2	201.2	199.5	204.2
Medical care	242.1	250.6	247.7	248.3	249.1	249.5	250.2	251.1	251.9	252.3	252.8	253.3	254.2	255.5	257.0
Medical care commodities	221.8	230.7	226.8	227.7	229.3	229.4	230.5	231.7	232.5	233.1	233.2	233.7	234.6	235.2	235.5
Medical care services	246.8	255.1	252.6	253.1	253.5	254.0	254.6	255.5	256.2	256.6	257.1	257.7	258.5	260.1	262.0
Professional services	222.2	229.2	226.8	227.4	228.2	228.6	229.3	229.8	230.1	230.4	230.9	231.4	231.7	233.1	234.9
Hospital and related services	287.5	299.5	296.2	296.6	296.3	297.0	297.6	299.3	301.3	302.1	302.9	303.9	306.3	308.4	310.5
Recreation[2]	101.1	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.3	102.5
Video and audio[1,2]	101.1	100.7	101.6	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.7	100.6	100.9	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.5	100.8
Education and communication[2]	100.3	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.4	101.2	101.9	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.7	102.2
Education[2]	102.1	107.0	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.6	105.7	106.0	107.5	109.4	109.6	109.3	109.3	110.2	110.6
Educational books and supplies	250.8	261.7	261.3	261.4	261.2	261.6	262.1	262.3	264.5	267.0	269.0	255.7	256.0	273.9	278.3
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	294.2	308.4	303.3	303.5	303.8	304.1	304.4	305.4	309.9	315.3	315.9	316.3	316.3	317.3	318.0
Communication[1,2]	98.7	96.0	96.9	96.6	96.3	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.3	95.3	95.9	95.9	96.0	94.7
Information and information processing[1,2]	98.5	95.5	96.5	96.1	95.8	95.2	94.9	94.9	95.0	94.7	94.7	95.3	95.4	95.5	94.1
Telephone services[1,2]	100.7	100.1	100.4	100.2	100.0	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.6	99.8	100.6	100.7	100.9	99.4
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	39.9	30.5	33.3	32.4	32.1	30.9	29.8	30.0	29.8	29.3	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.0	27.6
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	78.2	53.5	59.7	57.6	56.8	55.7	54.5	52.9	50.9	49.7	48.2	47.0	47.2	46.4	45.1
Other goods and services	237.7	258.3	255.0	253.3	256.1	255.8	255.9	258.3	257.6	262.6	263.2	263.0	263.0	264.7	266.7
Tobacco and smoking products	274.8	355.8	348.7	335.9	349.9	345.5	343.2	356.0	350.1	373.8	373.3	369.8	369.1	375.1	383.0
Personal care[1]	156.7	161.1	159.4	160.0	160.2	160.7	161.1	161.1	161.4	161.8	162.4	162.8	162.9	163.4	163.8
Personal care products[1]	148.3	151.8	149.8	150.8	150.9	150.9	152.6	152.0	152.3	153.0	153.4	153.3	152.5	152.8	152.6
Personal care services[1]	166.0	171.4	169.3	169.9	170.3	171.0	170.9	171.4	171.9	172.1	172.9	173.9	174.3	174.9	175.6

28. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Miscellaneous personal services	234.7	243.0	240.6	241.1	241.4	242.1	242.4	242.9	243.9	244.6	245.6	246.0	246.6	247.6	248.9
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	141.9	144.4	142.2	142.6	144.6	144.5	143.9	143.9	144.5	145.8	146.4	146.2	146.1	146.2	147.4
Food and beverages	161.1	164.6	163.8	163.7	163.9	164.2	164.1	164.2	164.7	165.1	165.5	165.7	165.9	166.6	166.8
Commodities less food and beverages	130.5	132.5	129.6	130.2	133.2	132.8	131.9	131.9	132.5	134.3	134.9	134.6	134.4	134.0	135.7
Nondurables less food and beverages	132.6	137.5	131.9	133.2	138.6	138.2	136.6	136.7	138.0	141.0	141.9	141.3	140.9	140.5	143.9
Apparel	133.0	131.3	129.7	132.7	135.2	134.2	130.9	127.3	127.5	131.8	134.6	133.6	130.1	126.8	129.2
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	137.4	146.0	138.0	138.5	145.7	145.6	144.8	146.8	148.8	151.2	151.2	150.7	152.1	153.1	157.2
Durables	127.6	126.0	126.4	126.0	126.1	125.8	125.7	125.6	125.4	125.7	125.9	126.0	125.9	125.7	125.3
Services	184.2	188.8	186.9	187.6	187.8	187.9	188.6	189.5	189.9	190.1	190.2	190.5	190.5	191.4	192.2
Rent of shelter[3]	189.6	195.0	193.1	193.9	194.3	194.2	194.9	195.7	196.1	196.1	196.3	196.3	196.3	197.6	198.5
Transporatation services	187.9	190.7	189.3	190.7	191.0	190.4	189.3	191.0	190.2	189.9	191.9	192.7	192.8	193.0	193.7
Other services	216.9	223.1	221.1	221.3	221.7	221.9	222.2	222.6	223.9	224.5	225.1	226.0	226.5	227.4	227.4
Special indexes:															
All items less food	163.4	167.0	164.7	165.3	166.7	166.6	166.7	167.2	167.7	168.5	168.8	168.8	168.8	169.2	170.3
All items less shelter	157.2	160.2	158.1	158.5	159.9	159.9	159.7	160.1	160.6	161.6	162.0	162.1	162.1	162.3	163.3
All items less medical care	158.6	162.0	160.0	160.5	161.6	161.6	161.6	162.0	162.5	163.2	163.6	163.6	163.6	164.0	164.9
Commodities less food	132.0	134.0	131.1	131.7	134.6	134.3	133.4	133.4	134.0	135.8	136.3	136.1	135.9	135.6	137.2
Nondurables less food	134.6	139.4	134.0	135.3	140.4	140.1	138.6	138.7	139.9	142.8	143.7	143.1	142.8	142.4	145.7
Nondurables less food and apparel	139.2	147.5	140.0	140.5	147.0	147.0	146.3	148.2	150.0	152.3	152.3	151.9	153.2	154.2	158.0
Nondurables	146.9	151.2	147.9	148.5	151.4	151.4	150.5	150.6	151.5	153.2	154.0	153.7	153.6	153.7	155.6
Services less rent of shelter[3]	191.8	195.8	193.8	194.2	194.5	194.7	195.6	196.5	196.9	197.3	197.4	197.9	198.0	198.6	199.2
Services less medical care services	178.4	182.7	180.9	181.5	181.8	181.8	182.6	183.4	183.8	183.9	184.1	184.3	184.3	185.1	185.8
Energy	102.9	106.6	97.3	98.4	105.0	105.6	106.8	108.7	111.3	113.2	111.6	111.2	112.2	112.5	116.7
All items less energy	170.9	174.4	173.2	173.7	174.2	174.1	174.0	174.3	174.5	175.1	175.7	175.8	175.7	176.2	176.8
All items less food and energy	173.4	177.0	175.7	176.2	176.8	176.6	176.6	176.9	177.1	177.7	178.3	178.4	178.2	178.7	179.4
Commodities less food and energy	143.2	144.1	143.7	143.9	144.9	144.5	143.7	143.2	143.0	144.6	145.3	145.0	144.2	143.6	144.2
Energy commodities	92.1	100.0	83.9	86.4	99.9	100.3	98.3	101.3	106.3	109.1	109.1	108.7	111.8	112.8	120.6
Services less energy	190.6	195.7	194.0	194.7	195.0	195.0	195.3	196.1	196.5	196.6	197.2	197.5	197.7	198.7	199.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	159.7	163.2	161.1	161.4	162.7	162.8	162.8	163.3	163.8	164.7	165.0	165.1	165.1	165.5	166.4
All items (1967 = 100)	475.6	486.2	479.8	480.9	484.7	484.9	485.0	486.3	487.8	490.5	491.5	491.7	491.8	492.9	495.6
Food and beverages	160.4	163.8	163.0	162.9	163.0	163.3	163.3	163.4	163.9	164.3	164.7	164.9	165.2	165.9	166.1
Food	160.0	163.4	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.9	162.8	163.0	163.5	163.9	164.4	164.5	164.7	165.4	165.6
Food at home	160.0	163.0	162.6	162.3	162.2	162.6	162.5	162.5	162.9	163.5	164.0	164.0	164.2	165.1	165.1
Cereals and bakery products	180.9	184.7	183.5	183.2	184.5	184.8	185.5	186.1	184.8	185.0	185.0	184.5	185.7	185.5	185.8
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	147.0	147.6	146.7	146.4	146.3	146.1	146.9	146.8	148.2	148.9	148.8	150.1	149.4	149.8	150.8
Dairy and related products[1]	150.4	159.4	162.2	161.5	155.7	155.8	155.7	155.3	156.0	158.4	164.0	164.6	161.9	159.9	160.4
Fruits and vegetables	197.0	201.8	199.3	198.7	201.7	205.3	201.9	201.0	201.2	201.6	201.0	199.8	202.8	207.0	201.7
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	131.8	133.2	133.4	133.6	133.2	133.1	133.2	133.1	133.2	133.0	133.4	132.7	133.5	136.0	137.6
Other foods at home	150.2	152.8	152.6	152.3	153.0	152.6	152.8	153.0	153.5	153.3	152.9	152.3	152.7	153.7	153.8
Sugar and sweets	150.1	152.2	151.3	151.1	151.7	152.8	152.0	152.0	152.6	153.3	153.2	152.0	152.3	154.8	154.3
Fats and oils	146.5	147.9	150.6	148.9	148.6	147.0	147.2	147.8	148.3	148.1	148.6	144.9	144.7	146.8	145.2
Other foods	165.4	168.8	168.1	168.0	169.0	168.5	169.0	169.2	169.7	169.2	168.5	168.8	169.4	169.8	170.5
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	102.6	104.6	105.9	105.0	105.2	104.7	104.4	103.9	104.4	105.1	103.8	103.4	105.2	103.9	106.2
Food away from home[1]	161.1	165.0	163.8	164.1	164.4	164.5	164.4	164.9	165.5	165.8	166.1	166.5	166.8	167.1	167.6
Other food away from home[1,2]	101.6	105.1	103.7	103.8	104.1	104.2	104.5	105.3	105.8	106.2	106.6	106.8	106.9	107.4	107.8
Alcoholic beverages	164.6	168.8	167.6	167.3	167.8	168.5	168.7	169.1	169.2	169.8	169.5	170.4	171.0	171.6	172.2
Housing	156.7	160.0	158.4	158.8	159.1	159.2	160.2	160.7	161.0	161.3	161.0	161.1	161.1	161.8	162.7
Shelter	176.6	181.6	179.9	180.5	180.8	180.9	181.5	182.0	182.4	182.6	182.8	183.1	183.3	184.1	184.8
Rent of primary residence	171.7	177.1	175.3	175.6	176.0	176.4	176.8	177.1	177.5	178.0	178.4	179.3	179.9	180.3	180.7
Lodging away from home[2]	109.0	122.2	110.3	114.2	114.5	112.0	113.8	116.7	116.8	113.8	113.1	108.4	105.7	110.8	114.5
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	171.1	175.7	174.2	174.5	174.8	175.1	175.4	175.7	176.1	176.5	176.8	177.4	177.8	178.2	178.6
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	100.0	101.6	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	102.4	102.3	102.4	102.6	102.6
Fuels and utilities	128.4	128.7	125.8	125.8	125.5	126.3	130.2	131.1	131.4	132.6	130.1	129.8	129.2	129.5	132.0
Fuels	113.3	113.0	110.2	110.0	109.7	110.6	114.7	115.7	115.9	117.2	114.4	114.0	113.5	113.6	116.3
Fuel oil and other fuels	90.3	91.7	86.8	85.8	88.1	88.0	87.8	87.6	89.3	93.9	97.7	100.7	106.0	114.0	144.5
Gas (piped) and electricity	120.8	120.4	117.5	117.3	116.9	117.9	122.6	123.6	123.7	124.9	121.5	120.9	119.8	119.4	120.1
Household furnishings and operations	125.0	124.7	124.8	124.9	125.2	124.8	124.8	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.5	124.2	124.2	124.5	124.6
Apparel	131.6	130.1	128.5	131.1	133.7	133.0	129.6	126.4	126.4	130.5	133.1	132.3	129.0	125.9	127.9
Men's and boys' apparel	131.4	131.2	129.9	131.6	133.6	134.0	131.6	128.6	127.2	130.3	134.0	133.3	131.6	129.3	129.9
Women's and girls' apparel	123.9	121.3	118.8	123.9	126.5	125.5	120.6	114.4	116.0	123.3	126.0	124.4	119.8	114.2	118.0
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	126.7	130.3	127.2	126.5	129.3	128.9	128.0	128.4	129.6	131.4	134.1	134.3	134.8	134.9	134.7
Footwear	128.7	126.2	125.4	126.8	129.5	127.9	125.8	125.8	124.4	125.1	126.6	126.9	124.2	122.3	122.6
Transportation	140.5	143.4	138.3	139.1	142.9	143.1	142.4	143.7	145.0	146.0	146.6	146.9	147.6	147.7	149.1
Private transportation	138.0	140.7	135.6	136.2	140.1	140.3	139.9	140.9	142.4	143.6	143.9	144.2	145.0	145.1	146.4
New and used motor vehicles[2]	100.3	100.4	99.9	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.7	101.2	101.5	101.5	101.2	100.7

28. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
New vehicles	144.6	144.0	145.0	144.5	144.5	144.0	143.6	143.2	142.6	142.8	143.5	144.3	144.7	144.5	144.2
Used cars and trucks[1]	152.0	153.3	149.6	148.7	149.6	150.9	152.2	153.7	155.2	157.0	157.7	157.3	156.3	155.3	154.4
Motor fuel	92.2	100.8	83.5	86.4	100.8	101.3	99.2	102.6	107.8	110.6	110.0	109.5	112.3	112.9	118.6
Gasoline (all types)	91.7	100.2	83.0	85.9	100.3	100.8	98.7	102.1	107.3	110.0	109.4	108.9	111.7	112.3	117.9
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	100.5	100.0	100.5	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	100.6	100.2	100.3	100.5
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	168.2	173.3	171.8	172.0	172.3	172.7	173.1	173.5	173.5	174.3	174.7	175.1	175.2	176.1	176.6
Public transportation	187.1	193.1	189.1	194.1	196.4	193.9	189.0	195.7	192.5	190.7	196.3	197.0	196.0	194.8	198.8
Medical care	241.4	249.7	246.9	247.5	248.2	248.7	249.4	250.3	251.0	251.4	251.9	252.5	253.2	254.5	256.2
Medical care commodities	218.6	226.8	223.2	223.9	225.7	225.7	226.6	227.8	228.4	229.0	229.1	229.5	230.2	230.7	231.0
Medical care services	246.6	254.9	252.3	252.8	253.3	253.8	254.5	255.3	256.0	256.4	257.0	257.6	258.4	259.9	261.9
Professional services	223.7	230.8	228.3	228.9	229.7	230.2	231.0	231.4	231.7	232.0	232.5	233.1	233.4	234.8	236.7
Hospital and related services	283.6	295.5	292.4	292.8	292.3	293.0	293.6	295.3	297.3	298.2	298.9	299.8	302.1	304.1	306.4
Recreation[2]	100.9	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	101.5	101.0	101.1	101.0	101.2	101.4	101.6
Video and audio[1,2]	101.1	100.5	101.4	101.0	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.2	100.4
Education and communication[2]	100.4	101.5	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.5	102.1	102.3	102.5	102.5	103.0	102.5
Education[2]	102.1	107.2	105.5	105.6	105.7	105.9	106.0	106.3	107.7	109.5	109.7	109.4	109.4	110.5	110.9
Educational books and supplies	253.1	264.1	263.9	264.0	263.9	264.3	264.8	265.0	267.2	269.9	271.8	256.5	256.9	276.6	281.3
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	288.5	302.8	297.8	298.0	298.3	298.7	299.2	300.2	304.1	309.5	310.0	310.4	310.4	311.7	312.7
Communication[1,2]	99.1	96.9	97.7	97.4	97.0	96.5	96.4	96.3	96.5	96.2	96.3	96.9	97.0	97.1	95.7
Information and information processing[1,2]	99.0	96.5	97.4	97.1	96.7	96.2	96.0	96.0	96.1	95.8	95.9	96.6	96.6	96.7	95.3
Telephone services[1,2]	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.4	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.7	100.0	100.8	100.9	101.1	99.6
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	41.2	31.6	34.4	33.5	33.0	31.8	30.8	31.1	30.8	30.3	29.9	29.3	29.3	28.9	28.6
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	77.9	53.1	59.3	56.9	55.9	55.1	54.0	52.5	50.6	49.4	48.1	46.9	46.9	45.7	44.5
Other goods and services	236.1	261.9	258.3	255.6	259.5	258.8	258.7	262.0	260.7	267.3	267.9	267.4	267.3	269.3	271.7
Tobacco and smoking products	274.8	356.2	348.9	336.0	350.5	345.9	343.5	356.6	350.6	374.4	374.0	370.4	369.7	375.7	383.6
Personal care[1]	156.8	161.3	159.6	160.3	160.4	160.8	161.3	161.3	161.6	161.9	162.6	163.0	163.1	163.5	163.9
Personal care products[1]	149.3	152.5	150.8	151.6	151.7	151.6	153.3	152.7	153.1	153.7	154.1	154.0	153.1	153.4	153.2
Personal care services[1]	166.3	171.7	169.6	170.2	170.6	171.4	171.2	171.8	172.2	172.4	173.2	174.4	174.7	175.3	176.1
Miscellaneous personal services	234.0	243.1	240.8	241.4	241.7	242.3	242.6	243.2	243.8	244.5	245.5	245.9	246.7	247.6	248.9
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	141.8	144.7	142.2	142.5	144.7	144.6	144.0	144.2	144.8	146.3	146.8	146.6	146.6	146.6	147.8
Food and beverages	160.4	163.8	163.0	162.9	163.0	163.3	163.3	163.4	163.9	164.3	164.7	164.9	165.2	165.9	166.1
Commodities less food and beverages	130.6	133.2	129.9	130.3	133.6	133.4	132.5	132.7	133.4	135.4	165.9	135.6	135.4	135.1	136.8
Nondurables less food and beverages	132.1	138.1	131.8	133.1	139.1	138.8	137.0	137.5	138.8	142.1	142.9	142.2	142.0	141.7	145.1
Apparel	131.6	130.1	128.5	131.1	133.7	133.0	129.6	126.4	126.4	130.5	133.1	132.3	129.0	125.9	127.9
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	137.0	147.2	138.2	138.7	146.7	146.6	145.7	148.1	150.2	153.2	153.1	152.5	153.9	155.0	159.3
Durables	127.3	126.0	126.1	125.7	125.8	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.3	126.4	126.3	126.0	125.6
Services	181.0	185.3	183.5	184.0	184.2	184.4	185.2	185.9	186.3	186.6	186.7	187.1	187.2	187.9	188.5
Rent of shelter[3]	170.1	174.9	173.2	173.8	174.1	174.2	174.7	175.3	175.6	175.8	176.1	176.3	176.5	177.3	178.0
Transporatation services	185.4	187.9	186.8	187.8	187.9	187.5	186.7	188.0	187.4	187.3	189.0	189.8	189.9	190.2	190.8
Other services	213.7	219.6	217.7	217.8	218.1	218.4	218.8	219.2	220.3	220.9	221.6	222.3	222.9	223.8	223.7
Special indexes:															
All items less food	159.5	163.1	160.6	161.1	162.6	162.6	162.7	163.2	163.7	164.7	165.0	165.1	165.1	165.4	166.4
All items less shelter	155.0	158.1	155.8	156.1	157.7	157.7	157.6	158.0	158.6	159.7	160.1	160.1	160.1	160.3	161.3
All items less medical care	155.8	159.2	157.1	157.5	158.8	158.8	158.8	159.2	159.7	160.7	161.0	161.1	161.1	161.4	162.3
Commodities less food	132.0	134.6	131.3	131.8	135.0	134.8	133.9	134.2	134.8	136.7	137.2	137.0	136.8	136.5	138.2
Nondurables less food	134.1	140.0	134.0	135.1	140.8	140.6	138.9	139.4	140.7	143.8	144.6	144.0	143.8	143.6	146.8
Nondurables less food and apparel	138.7	148.4	140.0	140.5	147.9	147.9	147.0	149.3	151.2	154.0	153.8	153.4	154.7	155.8	159.8
Nondurables	146.5	151.3	147.7	148.3	151.4	151.4	150.5	150.8	151.7	153.6	154.3	154.0	154.0	154.2	156.0
Services less rent of shelter[3]	170.7	174.1	172.3	172.6	172.7	173.0	174.0	174.7	175.0	175.5	175.4	175.8	175.9	176.4	176.9
Services less medical care services	175.4	179.5	177.8	178.2	178.4	178.6	179.4	180.1	180.4	180.7	180.8	181.1	181.2	181.9	182.4
Energy	102.1	106.1	96.1	97.5	104.5	105.2	106.2	108.4	111.1	113.1	111.4	111.0	112.1	112.5	116.7
All items less energy	167.6	171.1	170.0	170.2	170.7	170.7	170.6	170.9	171.1	171.8	172.4	172.6	172.5	172.8	173.3
All items less food and energy	169.6	173.1	171.9	172.2	172.9	172.8	172.7	172.9	173.1	173.9	174.5	174.7	174.5	174.8	175.3
Commodities less food and energy	142.7	144.3	143.7	143.7	144.8	144.5	143.8	143.5	143.3	145.0	145.7	145.4	144.6	144.1	144.6
Energy commodities	92.3	100.3	83.8	86.6	100.2	100.6	98.6	101.8	106.8	109.7	109.4	109.1	112.1	113.1	120.4
Services less energy	187.7	192.6	190.9	191.5	191.8	191.9	192.2	192.8	193.2	193.4	194.0	194.4	194.7	195.5	196.2

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

29. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Area	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners						
		1999					2000		1999					2000	
		Jan.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U.S. city average	M	164.3	164.5	168.2	168.3	168.3	168.7	169.7	161.0	161.1	165.0	165.1	165.1	165.5	166.4
Region and area size[2]															
Northeast urban	M	171.4	171.6	175.5	175.5	175.5	176.1	177.4	168.4	168.3	172.5	172.6	172.6	173.0	174.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	172.5	172.4	176.4	176.5	176.3	176.9	178.3	168.5	168.1	172.5	172.7	172.4	172.8	174.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	102.6	103.0	105.3	105.1	105.4	105.8	106.7	102.4	102.6	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.5	106.3
Midwest urban[4]	M	160.4	160.5	164.3	164.6	164.4	164.8	165.8	156.6	156.5	160.6	160.9	160.7	161.2	162.1
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	161.6	161.8	165.7	165.6	165.5	166.1	167.2	157.1	157.2	161.1	161.0	161.1	161.6	162.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	102.6	102.6	105.0	105.6	105.3	105.5	106.0	102.3	102.2	105.0	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	155.5	155.6	158.7	159.3	158.9	159.0	159.8	153.6	153.4	157.2	157.6	157.3	157.6	158.3
South urban	M	159.9	160.0	163.6	163.5	163.6	164.0	164.7	157.9	158.0	161.9	161.8	162.0	162.2	163.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	158.9	158.9	163.2	162.9	163.0	163.5	164.1	156.4	156.4	160.9	160.6	160.9	161.2	161.8
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	102.9	103.0	105.1	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.9	102.5	102.6	104.9	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.7
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	160.8	160.9	164.1	164.1	163.5	164.4	165.1	161.1	161.0	164.8	165.0	164.6	165.1	165.8
West urban	M	166.4	166.9	170.4	170.4	170.5	171.0	171.9	162.4	162.7	166.2	166.2	166.4	166.7	167.4
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	167.3	167.8	171.6	171.6	171.7	172.3	173.3	161.6	161.9	165.6	165.7	165.8	166.3	167.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	103.6	103.8	105.5	105.5	105.7	105.7	106.2	103.4	103.6	105.4	105.3	105.5	105.5	105.9
Size classes:															
A[5]	M	148.9	149.0	152.6	152.5	152.5	153.0	154.0	147.4	147.4	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.6	152.5
B/C[3]	M	102.9	103.0	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.5	106.1	102.6	102.6	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.3	105.9
D	M	160.6	160.7	163.8	164.2	163.7	164.3	164.9	159.6	159.4	163.1	163.5	163.1	163.5	164.1
Selected local areas[6]															
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	166.1	166.4	169.7	169.3	169.2	170.1	171.3	160.5	160.6	164.0	163.7	163.7	164.5	165.6
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	164.2	164.6	167.2	167.1	167.3	167.9	169.2	157.8	158.1	160.7	160.6	160.9	161.2	162.4
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	175.0	175.1	178.9	178.8	178.6	179.2	180.4	170.8	170.6	174.5	174.6	174.3	174.6	175.8
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	174.1	–	–	179.2	–	180.2	–	172.2	–	–	177.8	–	178.6	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	160.6	–	–	163.8	–	164.4	–	152.7	–	–	156.1	–	156.8	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	155.0	–	–	160.1	–	160.4	–	154.6	–	–	159.8	–	160.3	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	102.8	–	–	105.0	–	105.3	–	102.7	–	–	104.9	–	105.3	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	161.9	166.5	–	167.0	–	167.4	–	159.1	164.0	–	164.6	–	164.9
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	161.2	165.9	–	165.6	–	167.2	–	155.8	160.4	–	160.4	–	162.0
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	146.6	151.2	–	150.3	–	152.1	–	145.0	149.9	–	149.2	–	150.5
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	161.4	164.1	–	164.8	–	165.9	–	158.8	161.9	–	162.7	–	163.5
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	168.6	174.4	–	172.9	–	174.7	–	167.8	174.3	–	172.8	–	174.5
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	169.4	175.2	–	174.5	–	176.5	–	165.7	171.2	–	170.9	–	172.5
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	170.6	174.7	–	174.4	–	176.0	–	166.0	170.2	–	170.1	–	171.5

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

[4] The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnati–Hamilton, OH–KY–IN; Denver–Boulder–Greeley, CO; Honolulu, HI; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

– Data not available.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

30. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:									
All items:									
Index	136.2	140.3	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6
Percent change	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2
Food and beverages:									
Index	136.8	138.7	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6
Percent change	3.6	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2
Housing:									
Index	133.6	137.5	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9
Percent change	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2
Apparel:									
Index	128.7	131.9	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3
Percent change	3.7	2.5	1.4	–.2	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3
Transportation:									
Index	123.8	126.5	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4
Percent change	2.7	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0
Medical care:									
Index	177.0	190.1	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6
Percent change	8.7	7.4	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5
Other goods and services:									
Index	171.6	183.3	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3
Percent change	7.9	6.8	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:									
All items:									
Index	134.3	138.2	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2
Percent change	4.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2

31. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		1999											2000	
	1998	1999[P]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Finished goods	130.7	133.1	130.8	131.1	131.9	132.4	132.7	132.9	133.7	134.7	135.1	135.0	135.0	134.7	136.0
Finished consumer goods	128.9	132.1	129.0	129.4	130.4	131.2	131.7	132.1	133.2	134.6	134.5	134.5	134.4	134.0	135.6
Finished consumer foods	134.3	135.1	134.1	134.7	133.4	134.5	135.1	134.6	135.9	136.7	135.8	135.4	135.7	135.0	135.9
Finshed consumer goods excluding foods	126.4	130.6	126.6	127.0	129.0	129.6	130.0	130.8	131.9	133.5	133.7	133.9	133.7	133.3	135.4
Nondurable goods less food	122.2	127.9	122.2	122.9	125.7	126.6	127.5	128.9	130.4	132.8	131.5	132.0	131.8	131.3	134.3
Durable goods	132.9	133.0	133.5	133.1	133.1	132.8	132.3	131.7	131.6	131.2	134.9	134.6	134.6	134.2	134.0
Capital equipment	137.6	137.6	138.0	137.7	137.8	137.6	137.2	137.0	136.9	136.7	138.5	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	123.0	123.2	120.4	120.7	121.6	122.2	123.0	123.9	124.6	125.3	125.0	125.4	125.6	125.9	126.8
Materials and components for manufacturing	126.1	124.5	123.5	123.4	123.2	123.8	124.1	124.6	125.0	125.4	125.9	126.0	126.1	126.5	126.8
Materials for food manufacturing	123.2	120.9	122.2	121.4	118.1	119.6	120.0	119.0	121.1	122.0	122.2	121.4	118.5	117.9	117.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	126.7	124.8	122.5	122.6	122.7	123.3	123.8	124.8	125.5	126.5	127.7	127.8	128.4	129.0	129.6
Materials for durable manufacturing	128.0	125.1	123.2	123.2	123.2	124.3	124.8	126.1	126.2	126.2	126.5	126.8	127.4	128.4	129.4
Components for manufacturing	125.9	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.6	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.8	125.7
Materials and components for construction	146.8	148.9	147.3	147.8	148.0	148.5	149.5	150.5	150.4	149.6	149.1	149.3	149.7	150.4	150.8
Processed fuels and lubricants	81.1	84.9	74.9	76.2	80.6	82.5	84.9	87.6	90.0	92.5	89.3	91.2	91.7	91.7	94.9
Containers	140.8	142.5	138.0	138.5	140.4	141.6	142.2	142.1	143.6	145.7	146.3	146.5	146.5	147.2	147.3
Supplies	134.8	134.2	133.8	133.7	133.8	133.7	133.9	133.9	134.2	134.4	134.8	135.1	135.2	135.2	135.5
Crude materials for further processing	96.8	98.2	88.2	89.0	91.1	97.4	97.4	97.9	103.1	107.3	104.0	108.6	103.9	106.3	111.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	103.9	98.8	98.2	98.8	95.4	99.6	99.5	96.2	100.1	100.1	98.8	99.5	96.8	96.4	97.6
Crude nonfood materials	88.4	94.3	78.1	79.1	84.8	92.3	92.5	95.5	101.5	108.3	103.8	110.9	105.0	109.2	116.5
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	129.5	132.3	129.7	129.9	131.3	131.6	131.8	132.3	133.0	134.0	134.7	134.8	134.7	134.5	135.9
Finished energy goods	75.1	78.9	70.1	71.2	75.9	77.5	78.6	80.7	83.5	85.8	83.5	84.0	83.8	83.8	87.4
Finished goods less energy	141.1	143.0	142.7	142.7	142.3	142.5	142.6	142.3	142.5	143.1	144.2	144.0	144.0	143.6	144.2
Finished consumer goods less energy	142.5	145.2	144.6	144.7	144.2	144.6	144.8	144.5	144.9	145.8	146.6	146.4	146.5	145.8	146.6
Finished goods less food and energy	143.7	146.1	146.0	145.8	145.8	145.6	145.5	145.3	145.2	145.7	147.5	147.4	147.4	147.0	147.5
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	147.7	151.7	151.3	151.2	151.2	151.0	151.0	150.9	150.7	151.7	153.6	153.5	153.4	152.8	153.6
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	159.1	166.3	165.2	165.3	165.2	165.2	165.7	165.9	165.7	167.9	168.1	168.3	168.1	167.2	169.0
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	123.4	123.9	120.9	121.2	122.3	122.9	123.7	124.7	125.4	126.0	125.7	126.2	126.5	126.9	127.7
Intermediate foods and feeds	116.2	111.1	112.6	111.0	109.0	109.8	110.2	109.1	110.9	111.8	112.4	112.0	110.0	109.5	110.3
Intermediate energy goods	80.8	84.6	74.7	76.0	80.3	82.2	84.6	87.2	89.6	92.1	89.0	90.9	91.4	91.4	94.5
Intermediate goods less energy	132.4	131.7	130.6	130.6	130.7	131.1	131.5	131.9	132.3	132.5	132.9	133.0	133.1	133.5	133.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	133.5	133.1	131.8	131.9	132.1	132.5	132.9	133.4	133.7	133.9	134.2	134.4	134.6	135.1	135.4
Crude energy materials	68.6	78.4	58.8	60.5	68.1	77.1	77.1	80.4	87.3	95.4	88.7	97.5	89.0	92.9	102.2
Crude materials less energy	113.6	108.0	106.4	106.6	103.9	107.6	107.7	105.8	109.4	110.0	109.8	110.6	109.3	110.4	111.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy	142.1	135.3	130.9	129.9	129.1	131.4	132.2	134.2	136.8	139.1	141.7	142.8	145.5	150.6	151.0

32. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SIC	Industry	Annual average		1999											2000	
		1998	1999[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
–	**Total mining industries**	70.8	78.0	62.5	63.4	68.9	76.5	76.3	78.7	84.7	91.5	87.7	93.9	87.5	90.0	97.3
10	Metal mining	73.2	70.5	69.3	68.3	69.8	69.7	67.3	68.8	69.3	70.4	76.3	73.5	72.6	73.7	75.5
12	Coal mining (12/85 = 100)	89.5	87.2	89.2	89.3	89.9	87.8	88.2	86.9	86.9	85.9	86.0	86.5	85.1	85.9	84.6
13	Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100)	68.3	78.5	57.3	58.6	65.7	76.3	76.2	79.6	87.6	96.9	91.2	99.8	91.6	94.7	104.5
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	132.2	133.9	133.5	133.6	133.8	133.8	134.2	134.2	134.2	134.3	134.4	134.2	134.4	134.7	135.0
–	**Total manufacturing industries**	126.2	128.3	125.9	126.3	127.4	127.7	127.8	128.3	129.0	129.7	130.2	130.3	130.6	130.8	132.0
20	Food and kindred products	126.3	126.3	125.8	125.6	124.3	125.3	126.0	125.9	126.8	127.5	127.5	127.2	126.7	126.6	127.3
21	Tobacco manufactures	243.1	325.7	316.3	315.8	316.0	316.1	316.2	316.1	316.5	344.5	344.4	344.6	345.0	329.5	348.6
22	Textile mill products	118.6	116.3	116.6	117.0	116.4	116.4	116.3	115.9	116.0	115.9	116.1	116.0	116.1	116.0	116.3
23	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	124.8	125.3	125.1	125.2	125.3	125.3	125.1	125.1	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.2	125.3
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	157.0	161.8	158.3	160.1	160.2	161.9	165.2	168.5	166.9	163.1	160.0	160.0	160.9	161.8	161.9
25	Furniture and fixtures	139.7	141.2	140.5	140.6	140.7	140.9	141.1	141.3	141.6	141.8	142.0	141.8	142.2	142.3	142.4
26	Paper and allied products	136.2	136.4	132.6	133.3	134.2	134.8	135.8	136.3	137.3	138.7	139.9	140.2	140.3	141.0	141.5
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	174.0	177.5	176.5	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.2	177.4	177.7	178.1	178.6	178.8	179.2	180.3	180.6
28	Chemicals and allied products	148.7	149.5	147.3	147.5	147.7	148.2	149.0	149.9	150.0	151.0	152.8	152.2	152.5	153.1	154.1
29	Petroleum refining and related products	66.3	76.8	56.2	59.9	73.7	75.4	74.2	79.6	85.3	90.2	87.0	89.6	92.8	94.2	103.7
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	122.1	122.2	121.4	121.3	121.7	121.6	121.9	122.1	122.5	122.8	122.9	123.2	123.3	123.9	123.7
31	Leather and leather products	137.1	136.5	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.0	136.5	136.7	136.7	136.9	137.0	137.2	137.3	137.3	137.5
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	129.3	132.6	131.5	131.7	132.1	132.5	132.7	132.7	133.1	133.2	133.6	133.7	133.6	134.2	134.5
33	Primary metal industries	120.9	115.7	115.1	114.8	114.7	114.9	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.4	117.1	116.9	117.2	118.1	119.1
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation transportation equipment	128.7	129.1	128.8	128.7	128.9	128.9	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.2	129.4	129.4	129.6	129.8	130.1
35	Machinery, except electrical	117.7	117.3	117.4	117.4	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.3	117.2	117.1	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.3
36	Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	110.4	109.6	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.2	109.1	109.4	109.4	108.9	108.8
37	Transportation	133.6	134.4	134.8	134.4	134.5	134.1	133.6	133.0	132.9	132.6	136.7	136.1	136.0	136.1	135.9
38	Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	126.0	125.7	126.6	126.4	126.4	125.9	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.9	125.2	125.3	125.4	125.7	126.0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (12/85 = 100)	129.7	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.4	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.1	130.0	130.4	130.2	130.6	130.9	131.0
	Service industries:															
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100)	111.6	114.7	113.9	114.1	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.8	115.1	115.8	115.5	115.3	115.8	116.5	116.8
43	U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100)	132.3	135.3	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2
44	Water transportation (12/92 = 100)	105.6	113.3	106.0	105.8	106.0	114.4	116.8	117.4	117.2	117.3	116.7	116.3	117.2	116.1	117.5
45	Transportation by air (12/92 = 100)	124.5	130.8	128.4	128.9	129.6	130.0	130.9	131.4	131.7	131.8	133.1	133.0	133.7	135.4	136.8
46	Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100)	99.2	98.4	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.4	102.1	101.9

33. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999[p]
Finished goods									
Total	121.7	123.2	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.1
Foods	124.1	123.3	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1
Energy	78.1	77.8	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.9
Other	131.1	134.2	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components									
Total	114.4	114.7	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2
Foods	115.3	113.9	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.9
Energy	85.1	84.3	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.6
Other	121.4	122.0	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1
Crude materials for further processing									
Total	101.2	100.4	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2
Foods	105.5	105.1	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.8
Energy	80.4	78.8	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.4
Other	97.5	94.2	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1

34. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[1995 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	1999											2000	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
0	**Food and live animals**	89.2	87.8	88.2	89.2	89.2	87.4	87.6	86.6	86.4	86.3	85.6	86.3	86.8
01	Meat and meat preparations	93.3	90.0	88.9	89.9	91.5	94.2	97.3	97.5	97.4	97.7	100.9	100.1	97.7
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	77.8	75.8	76.7	76.2	75.9	70.9	73.3	72.7	69.5	70.1	68.5	71.0	74.1
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	97.9	94.9	94.8	97.6	98.5	99.8	97.8	94.3	96.6	94.3	91.2	90.9	89.2
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	75.0	74.0	74.1	74.6	74.9	74.7	76.5	77.7	78.1	77.8	78.9	80.1	82.3
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	81.4	81.5	78.9	79.0	79.0	80.3	83.4	86.5	88.6	87.8	91.6	92.3	90.6
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	84.9	78.3	80.4	79.5	79.2	72.8	80.1	85.0	82.3	78.1	79.6	80.5	84.8
24	Cork and wood	81.5	81.5	81.8	81.7	82.0	82.9	83.0	82.8	83.5	83.8	85.0	86.6	86.7
25	Pulp and waste paper	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.9	66.0	71.5	73.5	75.2	77.1	78.7	80.9	84.3	88.4
26	Textile fibers and their waste	70.8	69.7	69.8	70.1	68.6	65.2	65.1	64.4	64.5	63.4	62.5	61.2	65.7
27	Crude fertilizers and crude minerals	93.4	93.6	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.0	93.3	93.1	93.8	94.1	94.3	94.3
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	68.8	69.8	68.6	70.6	70.7	72.3	73.0	73.5	75.1	77.3	78.4	80.0	80.5
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	93.4	93.1	99.6	100.7	102.0	109.0	113.8	115.3	119.5	121.4	126.6	129.6	138.7
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	99.3	99.3	98.3	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.3	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.5	96.7	96.6
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	91.4	90.9	103.3	105.3	107.6	119.8	126.4	128.6	131.3	133.4	140.1	143.5	159.6
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes**	90.6	82.6	82.8	81.9	76.6	76.8	77.1	78.8	81.9	79.0	78.0	75.8	74.2
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	90.6	90.5	90.4	90.7	91.2	91.6	91.8	92.3	93.3	93.3	93.6	93.7	94.0
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	100.2	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.3	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.3	100.2	100.4
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.8	102.1	102.3	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.8
57	Plastics in primary forms (12/92 = 100)	84.4	84.4	85.5	86.6	88.4	89.7	90.6	92.1	94.4	94.9	95.2	94.7	94.6
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms (12/92 = 100)	95.4	96.4	96.1	96.3	97.2	97.4	97.4	97.6	97.9	97.8	98.0	97.8	98.3
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	100.8	100.4	99.9	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.3	99.2	98.9	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.3
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	96.8	96.4	96.5	96.6	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.5	97.8	98.0	98.3	98.3	99.1
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	107.6	106.8	105.9	105.9	105.5	105.6	105.8	106.9	108.2	108.2	108.5	104.7	103.7
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	80.8	80.9	81.9	82.9	83.4	84.4	85.4	86.3	87.2	87.6	87.2	87.6	87.8
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	106.9	106.5	106.6	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.1	106.0	106.0	105.8	105.8	106.0
68	Nonferrous metals	85.4	84.0	84.3	84.7	85.0	85.3	87.0	88.0	90.2	90.7	92.3	93.4	98.8
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.1	97.9	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.3	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.3	97.4	97.4
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.5	109.6	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.2	111.0	111.0	111.7	111.6
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	105.6	105.7	105.9	105.9	106.1	105.8	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.1	106.1	106.2	106.3
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	107.4	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.3	107.5	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.9	107.9	107.8
75	Computer equipment and office machines	73.3	73.0	72.7	72.2	71.6	71.0	71.0	70.2	70.5	70.4	70.2	70.2	70.0
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	97.4	97.5	97.3	97.1	96.9	97.0	96.9	96.9	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.5	97.1
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	89.9	89.3	89.6	89.0	88.6	87.7	87.5	87.6	87.4	87.3	86.6	86.3	86.5
78	Road vehicles	102.3	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.5	102.4	102.3	102.4	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.4	103.5
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.6	105.3	105.2	105.4

35. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[1995 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	1999											2000	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
0	**Food and live animals**	93.2	93.2	94.5	94.9	93.3	92.6	92.0	91.5	91.0	92.4	94.7	93.8	93.0
01	Meat and meat preparations	92.2	94.0	94.5	93.7	94.5	94.3	96.7	99.4	98.4	97.7	98.4	97.9	98.3
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	102.7	103.3	106.0	106.0	104.3	104.2	103.8	103.1	105.0	107.5	106.8	106.8	107.6
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	102.1	101.7	104.9	108.1	103.2	103.5	102.6	101.6	96.5	97.2	103.6	102.5	100.4
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	72.3	71.0	69.5	68.4	69.4	64.3	63.2	61.4	62.0	66.0	70.6	67.2	64.7
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	110.0	110.4	110.6	110.4	110.4	110.6	111.2	112.2	111.5	111.5	112.0	111.2	113.1
11	Beverages	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.6	107.7	109.1	108.5	108.5	108.7	107.9	110.1
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	87.4	86.3	86.1	88.5	90.3	93.1	92.7	91.7	90.8	90.3	92.2	93.4	94.6
24	Cork and wood	113.7	113.2	113.6	118.3	122.3	131.9	128.9	121.7	116.7	114.9	118.7	117.7	117.1
25	Pulp and waste paper	57.9	57.6	57.3	58.1	60.6	61.4	61.1	66.0	63.9	66.8	68.2	69.7	71.2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	90.4	89.9	89.5	90.9	91.9	91.9	93.8	94.3	98.4	98.0	99.0	101.4	104.8
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	120.7	109.4	108.6	107.8	101.7	102.8	105.0	111.1	112.1	106.5	111.9	121.1	127.2
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	66.6	73.2	86.3	93.1	92.7	105.3	117.1	126.5	128.0	134.7	141.3	144.4	163.4
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	61.3	70.2	84.9	91.1	91.3	103.8	115.9	125.7	127.4	132.6	141.6	145.7	166.0
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	107.3	97.4	99.3	112.1	106.5	123.1	134.1	142.2	141.1	161.5	150.1	144.5	155.2
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	91.1	90.8	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.4	91.3	91.8	92.1	92.0	92.3	92.6
52	Inorganic chemicals	88.7	88.6	86.9	86.8	86.7	86.4	86.2	86.6	87.2	87.7	88.0	88.3	89.1
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	94.0	94.3	92.6	91.7	91.9	90.6	90.5	90.2	90.6	91.4	89.7	88.9	89.3
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	97.4	96.7	96.1	95.6	96.2	96.2	96.3	97.0	97.4	97.8	97.3	98.7	98.8
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	94.3	93.5	93.1	92.7	92.4	91.7	91.8	92.3	91.8	92.3	90.2	89.6	89.6
57	Plastics in primary forms (12/92 = 100)	92.2	92.0	92.5	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.1	93.8	93.8	93.9	94.0	93.7	93.0
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms (12/92 = 100)	73.0	73.1	73.5	74.0	75.6	75.8	76.1	77.9	78.9	79.4	79.7	79.3	79.5
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	98.1	97.9	98.5	98.0	97.4	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.6	98.4	99.5	99.9	99.7
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	91.8	91.8	91.7	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.4	92.6	93.3	93.9	93.9	94.5	95.5
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	94.7	94.5	94.2	94.7	94.3	94.4	94.5	95.0	94.9	94.4	94.4	92.6	92.5
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	85.7	85.8	85.1	85.2	83.7	83.6	83.5	83.7	84.4	87.4	86.2	86.1	86.4
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	100.9	101.3	100.9	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.2	101.6	101.2	100.9	101.3
68	Nonferrous metals	84.4	85.9	85.7	85.8	87.7	87.6	89.9	91.1	94.8	95.4	95.6	98.9	104.5
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	96.8	95.9	95.9	96.4	96.1	95.8	95.6	95.8	95.6	95.9	95.8	95.7	96.0
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	91.3	90.9	90.6	90.6	90.3	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.8	89.7
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	98.8	98.3	98.1	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.2	97.6	97.8	98.2	97.8	97.7	98.1
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	99.1	98.4	97.9	97.7	97.6	97.3	97.3	97.4	97.3	97.3	97.0	97.0	96.7
75	Computer equipment and office machines	65.9	64.4	63.7	63.6	63.1	62.0	61.8	61.6	61.4	61.4	61.7	61.6	61.4
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	88.5	88.4	87.9	87.8	87.6	87.3	87.0	87.1	86.0	85.9	85.6	85.2	85.1
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	84.1	83.8	83.5	83.3	82.7	81.9	82.1	82.5	82.6	82.2	82.1	82.1	82.0
78	Road vehicles	102.0	101.9	102.0	102.3	102.3	102.4	102.4	102.2	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.4	102.6
85	Footwear	101.4	101.1	101.2	100.5	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.9
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	92.1	91.8	91.4	91.4	91.3	91.2	91.1	91.4	92.2	92.5	92.5	92.1	91.5

– Data not avaliable.

36. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[1995 = 100]

Category	1999											2000	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	94.6	94.2	94.4	94.5	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.8	95.1	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages	89.4	87.3	88.2	89.0	88.9	86.7	87.9	87.6	87.4	86.7	86.0	86.3	87.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	88.7	85.9	86.4	86.8	86.8	85.0	86.9	86.7	86.4	85.6	84.9	85.4	86.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	98.7	103.5	108.5	114.2	113.1	106.8	99.5	98.2	99.7	99.2	99.5	98.3	100.0
Industrial supplies and materials	86.8	86.5	86.8	87.2	87.5	88.3	89.0	89.5	90.4	91.1	91.7	92.1	93.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	81.9	79.9	79.6	79.5	78.4	76.2	76.3	76.6	77.5	76.6	76.8	75.4	77.0
Fuels and lubricants	92.7	92.4	97.8	98.4	99.8	106.1	110.5	111.8	114.4	115.9	120.4	122.8	131.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	85.7	85.5	85.3	85.7	86.0	86.6	87.0	87.5	88.3	89.1	89.3	89.6	90.4
Selected building materials	86.8	87.3	87.5	87.5	87.8	88.0	88.4	87.4	87.8	87.7	88.6	89.3	89.5
Capital goods	97.1	96.9	97.0	96.7	96.5	96.2	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.3	96.1	96.1	96.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment	99.1	99.1	99.1	98.9	99.0	98.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.5	98.2	98.6
Nonelectrical machinery	93.6	93.4	93.5	93.2	92.9	92.6	92.6	92.4	92.4	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.1	103.0	102.9	103.0	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.3	104.0	103.9	103.8	103.8	103.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	101.9	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.9	102.0	101.9	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.4	102.6
Nondurables, manufactured	102.3	102.1	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.8	102.7	102.6
Durables, manufactured	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	101.0	101.3
Agricultural commodities	87.1	84.5	84.9	85.2	85.0	83.1	84.7	84.6	84.5	83.7	83.1	83.3	84.1
Nonagricultural commodities	95.5	95.3	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.8	95.9	96.3	96.6	96.7	96.8	97.3

37. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[1995 = 100]

Category	1999											2000	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	90.7	90.9	91.9	92.5	92.4	93.3	94.3	95.2	95.4	96.2	96.8	97.1	98.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages	93.3	93.0	94.0	94.8	93.7	92.8	92.5	92.3	91.6	93.0	94.8	93.6	93.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	89.2	88.7	89.1	90.3	89.3	88.0	87.7	87.6	86.1	87.2	89.8	88.5	87.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	103.8	104.4	106.5	106.5	105.2	105.4	105.0	104.9	106.3	108.2	107.7	107.2	108.6
Industrial supplies and materials	82.5	84.8	89.0	91.5	91.8	96.1	99.9	103.1	104.3	106.9	109.4	110.7	117.7
Fuels and lubricants	67.2	73.9	86.7	93.4	93.2	105.4	116.7	126.0	128.1	134.3	140.8	143.5	162.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	61.7	70.3	84.6	90.8	91.2	103.5	115.6	125.2	127.3	132.5	141.1	145.4	165.6
Paper and paper base stocks	78.6	78.4	77.5	77.7	77.0	77.0	76.9	78.4	78.5	81.8	81.2	81.5	82.2
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	87.3	87.5	87.4	87.3	87.4	87.0	86.9	87.7	88.3	88.8	89.1	89.2	89.7
Selected building materials	107.6	107.9	108.3	110.5	114.2	120.6	118.9	113.4	110.0	108.3	111.1	110.6	110.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	86.6	86.9	86.7	87.3	88.3	87.7	89.0	89.7	93.0	94.4	94.7	97.3	100.3
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	88.6	88.2	87.3	87.3	87.0	86.7	86.7	87.3	87.5	87.5	87.3	87.1	87.1
Capital goods	84.5	83.7	83.3	83.0	82.6	81.9	81.9	82.0	81.9	81.8	81.7	81.6	81.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment	93.6	92.8	92.5	92.3	91.5	91.1	91.2	91.6	91.7	91.8	91.2	91.5	91.4
Nonelectrical machinery	81.5	80.7	80.2	79.9	79.5	78.7	78.7	78.8	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.3	78.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	101.5	101.4	101.5	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.9	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	98.4	98.0	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.7	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.5	97.5
Nondurables, manufactured	101.1	101.0	100.8	100.5	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.4	100.5
Durables, manufactured	95.2	94.8	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.3	94.1	94.2	94.1	94.2	94.1	94.0	93.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	100.9	99.0	98.9	98.8	98.0	98.3	99.1	99.9	100.0	98.8	99.8	101.5	102.5

38. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[1990 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Category	1998				1999			
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Air freight (inbound) (9/90 = 100)	82.9	83.4	81.8	87.4	88.0	86.2	87.9	90.7
Air freight (outbound) (9/92 = 100)	97.2	96.0	95.8	95.2	92.7	92.8	92.7	89.5
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers)	99.3	107.8	107.3	103.1	104.5	112.3	114.2	106.8
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers)	97.6	102.4	104.0	101.1	98.9	106.3	108.6	102.2
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	93.0	103.2	105.0	104.2	102.6	133.7	148.0	139.4

39. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[1992 = 100]

Item	Quarterly indexes												
	1996	1997				1998				1999			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	105.9	106.3	107.1	108.1	108.4	109.7	109.8	110.7	111.9	112.7	113.0	114.3	116.0
Compensation per hour	111.6	112.5	113.2	114.6	116.4	117.8	119.4	121.2	122.7	124.2	125.7	127.1	128.2
Real compensation per hour	99.8	100.1	100.4	101.2	102.4	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	108.5
Unit labor costs	105.3	105.9	105.7	106.0	107.4	107.5	108.8	109.5	109.6	110.2	111.3	111.3	110.5
Unit nonlabor payments	113.9	114.5	115.9	116.0	114.1	114.2	112.6	112.1	112.1	112.1	110.9	111.5	114.1
Implicit price deflator	108.5	109.1	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.5	110.9	111.2	111.4	111.8
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	105.8	106.1	106.9	107.8	108.1	109.3	109.5	110.4	111.5	112.2	112.4	113.8	115.5
Compensation per hour	111.2	112.2	112.9	114.1	115.9	117.2	118.8	120.6	122.0	123.3	124.7	126.1	127.3
Real compensation per hour	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.8	101.9	102.9	103.9	105.1	105.9	106.6	106.9	107.5	107.7
Unit labor costs	105.0	105.7	105.6	105.8	107.2	107.3	108.5	109.3	109.4	109.8	111.0	110.9	110.2
Unit nonlabor payments	114.4	115.0	116.6	117.0	115.3	115.8	114.1	113.1	112.7	113.1	112.2	112.9	115.6
Implicit price deflator	108.4	109.1	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.7	110.6	111.0	111.4	111.6	112.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	109.6	110.1	110.7	112.4	113.2	114.2	115.3	117.0	117.9	119.1	120.1	121.3	–
Compensation per hour	110.3	111.2	112.0	113.3	115.1	116.4	118.0	119.8	121.3	122.7	124.2	125.5	–
Real compensation per hour	98.7	98.9	99.3	100.0	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.5	107.0	–
Total unit costs	100.4	100.7	100.8	100.3	100.8	100.8	101.2	101.2	101.8	101.7	102.1	102.4	–
Unit labor costs	100.6	101.0	101.1	100.7	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.4	102.9	103.0	103.4	103.5	–
Unit nonlabor costs	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.2	98.6	98.0	98.2	98.0	99.2	98.3	98.7	99.6	–
Unit profits	153.9	155.6	156.2	161.1	155.3	153.7	150.1	152.6	145.3	149.4	148.4	144.7	–
Unit nonlabor payments	113.0	113.4	113.6	114.3	112.4	111.5	110.8	111.3	110.4	110.8	110.8	110.6	–
Implicit price deflator	104.8	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.3	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	105.7	105.9	105.9	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	115.7	116.9	118.4	120.9	122.0	122.7	123.9	126.3	128.2	130.4	132.2	133.6	136.9
Compensation per hour	110.3	111.8	112.6	113.6	115.5	117.0	118.6	120.6	121.4	122.8	124.5	126.3	127.6
Real compensation per hour	98.7	99.5	99.9	100.3	101.5	102.7	103.7	105.1	105.4	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.0
Unit labor costs	95.4	95.7	95.1	94.0	94.6	95.3	95.7	95.5	94.7	94.1	94.2	94.5	93.2

– Data not available.

40. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Private business											
Productivity:											
Output per hour of all persons	50.8	70.1	83.8	95.5	96.1	96.7	100.1	100.6	101.0	103.7	105.2
Output per unit of capital services	117.3	117.1	107.3	103.8	102.1	98.6	100.7	102.3	101.9	102.3	102.6
Multifactor productivity	70.7	86.5	95.3	100.0	99.6	98.1	100.1	100.6	100.7	102.4	103.1
Output	34.0	51.6	72.6	97.8	98.6	96.9	102.7	107.0	110.0	114.7	120.1
Inputs:											
Labor input	60.6	68.3	80.5	99.6	100.2	99.0	102.9	107.1	109.8	112.0	116.2
Capital services	29.0	44.1	67.7	94.2	96.5	98.3	102.0	104.6	108.0	112.2	117.1
Combined units of labor and capital input	48.1	59.7	76.2	97.8	99.0	98.7	102.6	106.3	109.3	112.1	116.5
Capital per hour of all persons	43.3	59.9	78.1	92.0	94.1	98.1	99.4	98.3	99.2	101.4	102.6
Private nonfarm business											
Productivity:											
Output per hour of all persons	54.3	72.2	85.6	95.9	96.3	96.9	100.1	100.6	101.2	103.7	104.9
Output per unit of capital services	126.1	124.1	111.4	104.6	102.6	98.8	100.8	102.1	101.8	102.1	102.1
Multifactor productivity	74.9	89.4	97.6	100.5	99.8	98.4	100.1	100.5	100.8	102.3	102.7
Output	33.7	51.8	73.1	98.1	98.8	97.0	103.0	107.1	110.4	115.0	120.2
Inputs:											
Labor input	56.4	66.6	79.3	99.5	100.2	98.8	103.1	107.2	109.9	112.3	116.6
Capital services	26.7	41.8	65.6	93.9	96.3	98.2	102.2	104.8	108.4	112.6	117.7
Combined units of labor and capital input	45.0	58.0	74.9	97.7	99.0	98.6	102.9	106.5	109.5	112.4	117.0
Capital per hour of all persons	43.0	58.2	76.8	91.7	93.8	98.1	99.3	98.5	99.4	101.6	102.8
Manufacturing											
Productivity:											
Output per hour of all persons	42.1	54.5	70.4	90.7	93.0	95.1	102.2	105.3	109.4	113.8	–
Output per unit of capital services	125.6	116.3	101.5	103.5	101.3	97.3	101.8	105.2	106.8	107.0	–
Multifactor productivity	72.9	84.2	87.3	100.4	99.8	98.6	101.2	104.4	108.4	110.7	–
Output	38.7	56.8	75.7	97.1	97.5	95.5	103.6	109.1	113.8	118.0	–
Inputs:											
Hours of all persons	92.0	104.2	107.5	107.1	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.7	–
Capital services	30.9	48.8	74.6	93.8	96.3	98.2	101.7	103.6	106.6	110.3	–
Energy	51.5	85.4	92.5	96.8	99.9	100.1	103.7	107.3	109.5	107.0	–
Nonenergy materials	39.1	46.0	74.5	88.3	91.3	93.1	103.0	104.4	101.4	105.4	–
Purchased business services	27.3	47.4	71.9	88.9	91.8	91.9	104.3	107.8	111.0	111.6	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	53.1	67.4	86.7	96.7	97.7	96.9	102.3	104.5	105.0	106.6	–

– Data not available.

41. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	48.0	66.2	79.8	93.3	94.5	95.9	100.1	101.4	102.2	105.2	107.5	110.5	114.0
Compensation per hour	13.6	23.5	54.3	85.7	90.6	94.9	102.4	104.5	106.7	110.1	114.2	120.3	126.3
Real compensation per hour	59.9	79.0	89.7	95.8	96.4	97.4	99.9	99.7	99.1	99.6	101.1	105.1	108.1
Unit labor costs	28.4	35.6	68.1	91.9	95.9	99.0	102.3	103.0	104.4	104.7	106.2	108.8	110.8
Unit nonlabor payments	25.5	32.0	62.1	92.5	94.6	97.4	102.9	106.9	109.8	113.5	115.1	112.7	112.2
Implicit price deflator	27.3	34.3	65.9	92.1	95.4	98.4	102.5	104.4	106.4	107.9	109.5	110.3	111.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	51 2	68.0	81.3	93.5	94.6	96.1	100.1	101.4	102.4	105.2	107.2	110.2	113.5
Compensation per hour	14.3	23.7	54.7	85.8	90.5	94.9	102.1	104.3	106.5	109.8	113.8	119.7	125.4
Real compensation per hour	62.8	79.7	90.3	95.8	96.3	97.4	99.6	99.5	98.9	99.3	100.7	104.5	107.2
Unit labor costs	27.9	34.9	67.2	91.7	95.7	98.8	102.1	102.9	104.0	104.4	106.1	108.6	110.5
Unit nonlabor payments	24.9	31.7	61.1	91.9	94.2	97.5	103.4	107.4	110.8	113.8	115.9	113.9	113.4
Implicit price deflator	26.8	33.7	65.0	91.8	95.1	98.3	102.6	104.5	106.5	107.8	109.7	110.5	111.5
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	52.6	66.3	76.9	93.8	94.9	96.9	101.5	104.3	105.6	108.4	111.7	116.2	–
Compensation per hour	15.6	25.3	56.6	87.0	91.4	95.5	102.1	104.3	106.2	109.0	113.0	119.0	–
Real compensation per hour	68.6	85.1	93.6	97.2	97.2	98.0	99.5	99.5	98.6	98.6	100.0	103.9	–
Total unit costs	28.9	37.4	72.5	93.6	97.1	99.8	100.3	100.0	100.6	100.4	100.6	101.3	–
Unit labor costs	29.7	38.2	73.7	92.7	96.4	98.6	100.6	100.0	100.5	100.5	101.1	102.4	–
Unit nonlabor costs	26.8	35.4	69.4	95.9	99.0	102.9	99.6	100.2	100.9	100.1	99.4	98.4	–
Unit profits	53.2	47.1	72.6	99.0	95.5	94.0	112.5	130.5	137.5	151.5	157.1	150.4	–
Unit nonlabor payments	33.2	38.3	70.2	96.6	98.1	100.7	102.7	107.6	109.8	112.6	113.4	111.0	–
Implicit price deflator	30.9	38.2	72.5	94.1	97.0	99.3	101.3	102.6	103.7	104.7	105.3	105.3	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	42.1	54.4	70.4	90.7	93.0	95.1	102.2	105.3	109.4	113.8	119.6	125.3	133.3
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.7	55.6	86.6	90.8	95.6	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.3	113.4	119.4	125.3
Real compensation per hour	65.4	79.7	91.8	96.8	96.6	98.0	100.2	100.8	100.2	98.9	100.4	104.3	107.2
Unit labor costs	35.3	43.6	78.9	95.5	97.6	100.4	100.5	100.3	98.6	96.0	94.8	95.3	94.0
Unit nonlabor payments	26.7	29.4	79.9	95.2	99.6	98.9	101.1	102.9	107.2	110.2	–	–	–
Implicit price deflator	30.1	34.9	79.5	95.3	98.8	99.5	100.9	101.9	103.9	104.7	–	–	–

– Data not available.

42. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987 = 100]

Industry	SIC	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Mining											
Copper ores	102	109.2	106.6	102.7	100.5	115.2	118.1	126.0	117.2	116.5	118.9
Gold and silver ores	104	101.5	113.3	122.3	127.4	141.6	159.8	160.8	144.2	138.3	158.0
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	111.7	117.3	118.7	122.4	133.0	141.2	148.1	155.9	168.0	176.8
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	101.0	98.0	97.0	97.9	102.1	105.9	112.4	119.4	123.7	126.1
Crushed and broken stone	142	101.3	98.7	102.2	99.8	105.0	103.6	108.7	105.4	107.2	114.8
Manufacturing											
Meat products	201	100.1	99.3	97.1	99.7	104.6	104.3	101.2	102.4	97.7	–
Dairy products	202	108.4	107.8	107.3	108.4	111.5	109.7	111.9	116.6	115.9	–
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	97.0	97.8	95.6	99.2	100.6	106.8	107.6	109.1	109.4	–
Grain mill products	204	101.3	107.6	105.3	104.9	107.7	109.1	108.4	115.3	107.7	–
Bakery products	205	96.8	96.1	92.7	90.6	93.8	94.4	96.4	97.3	95.4	–
Sugar and confectionery products	206	99.4	101.5	102.8	101.3	99.1	103.9	105.4	107.5	112.7	–
Fats and oils	207	108.9	116.4	118.1	120.1	114.1	112.6	111.8	120.3	111.1	–
Beverages	208	106.0	112.7	117.7	120.5	127.6	127.0	130.9	134.3	135.7	–
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	209	107.0	99.3	99.3	101.6	101.6	105.3	101.0	103.1	107.6	–
Cigarettes	211	101.2	109.0	113.2	107.6	111.6	106.5	126.6	142.9	147.7	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	99.6	99.8	103.1	111.2	110.3	117.8	122.1	134.0	137.8	–
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade	222	99.2	106.3	111.3	116.2	126.2	131.7	142.5	145.2	151.1	–
Narrow fabric mills	224	108.4	92.7	96.5	99.6	112.9	111.4	120.1	118.9	127.5	–
Knitting mills	225	96.3	108.0	107.5	114.1	119.5	128.1	134.3	138.6	150.8	–
Textile finishing, except wool	226	90.3	88.7	83.4	79.9	78.6	79.3	81.2	78.5	79.8	–
Carpets and rugs	227	98.6	97.8	93.2	89.2	96.1	97.1	93.3	95.8	101.2	–
Yarn and thread mills	228	102.1	104.2	110.2	111.4	119.6	126.6	130.7	137.4	146.6	–
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	101.6	109.1	109.2	104.6	106.5	110.4	118.5	123.7	125.4	–
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	105.1	97.7	93.9	90.2	89.0	97.4	97.7	92.5	96.5	–
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	100.1	100.1	102.1	108.4	109.1	108.4	111.7	123.4	134.0	–
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	101.4	96.8	104.1	104.3	109.4	121.8	127.4	135.5	144.2	–
Women's and children's undergarments	234	105.4	94.6	102.1	113.6	117.4	124.5	138.0	161.3	171.6	–
Hats, caps, and millinery	235	99.0	96.4	89.2	91.1	93.6	87.2	77.7	84.3	80.9	–
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	238	101.3	88.4	90.6	91.8	91.3	94.0	105.5	116.8	121.3	–
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	96.6	95.7	99.9	100.7	107.5	108.5	107.8	109.2	106.3	–
Logging	241	93.7	89.4	86.3	86.0	96.2	88.6	87.8	86.0	86.0	–
Sawmills and planing mills	242	100.7	99.6	99.8	102.6	108.1	101.9	103.3	110.2	114.9	–
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	98.9	97.1	98.0	98.0	99.9	97.0	94.5	92.7	92.2	–
Wood containers	244	103.1	108.8	111.2	113.1	109.4	100.1	100.9	106.1	106.5	–
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	97.8	98.8	103.1	103.0	103.1	103.8	98.3	97.0	97.0	–
Miscellaneous wood products	249	95.9	102.4	107.7	110.5	114.2	115.3	111.8	115.4	114.2	–
Household furniture	251	99.4	102.0	104.5	107.1	110.5	110.6	112.5	116.9	122.2	–
Office furniture	252	94.3	97.5	95.0	94.1	102.5	103.2	100.5	101.1	106.8	–
Public building and related furniture	253	109.6	113.7	119.8	120.2	140.6	161.0	157.4	173.3	179.9	–
Partitions and fixtures	254	95.7	92.4	95.6	93.0	102.7	107.4	98.9	101.2	97.3	–
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	103.6	101.9	103.5	102.1	99.5	103.6	104.7	110.0	113.6	–
Pulp mills	261	99.6	107.4	116.7	128.3	137.3	122.5	128.9	131.9	132.7	–
Paper mills	262	103.9	103.6	102.3	99.2	103.3	102.4	110.2	119.0	111.9	–
Paperboard mills	263	105.5	101.9	100.6	101.4	104.4	108.4	114.9	119.5	118.7	–
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	99.7	101.5	101.3	103.4	105.2	107.9	108.4	105.1	106.5	–
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	101.1	101.6	101.4	105.4	105.5	108.0	110.8	113.4	114.6	–
Newspapers	271	96.9	95.2	90.6	85.8	81.5	79.4	79.9	79.0	77.1	–
Periodicals	272	97.9	98.3	93.9	89.5	92.9	89.6	82.4	88.5	90.9	–
Books	273	99.1	94.1	96.6	100.8	97.7	103.5	103.0	101.5	100.5	–
Miscellaneous publishing	274	96.7	89.0	92.2	95.9	105.8	104.5	97.5	94.8	93.4	–
Commercial printing	275	100.0	101.1	102.5	102.0	108.0	106.9	106.5	107.2	108.7	–
Manifold business forms	276	98.7	89.7	93.0	89.1	94.5	91.1	82.0	76.9	74.5	–
Greeting cards	277	100.1	109.1	100.6	92.7	96.7	91.4	89.0	92.5	91.8	–
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	95.6	94.2	99.4	96.1	103.6	98.7	105.4	108.7	115.0	–
Printing trade services	279	99.9	94.3	99.3	100.6	112.0	115.3	111.0	116.7	126.7	–
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	105.7	104.2	106.7	109.6	109.6	105.4	102.0	109.2	110.4	–
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	98.8	99.7	100.9	100.0	107.5	111.9	125.0	128.7	125.1	–
Drugs	283	101.1	102.9	103.9	104.7	99.6	100.0	105.5	108.9	112.9	–
Soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	102.0	100.7	103.8	105.3	104.4	108.7	111.2	118.6	121.4	–
Paints and allied products	285	101.4	103.3	106.3	104.3	102.9	108.8	116.7	118.0	124.2	–
Industrial organic chemicals	286	109.8	110.3	101.4	95.8	94.5	92.2	100.0	98.8	98.4	–
Agricultural chemicals	287	103.8	104.5	105.0	99.9	99.9	104.3	105.7	109.0	111.4	–
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	95.4	95.2	97.3	96.1	101.8	107.1	105.7	107.8	110.2	–
Petroleum refining	291	105.3	109.6	109.2	106.6	111.3	120.1	123.8	132.3	142.0	–
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	98.3	95.3	98.0	94.1	100.4	108.0	104.9	111.2	114.4	–
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	299	98.4	101.9	94.8	90.6	101.5	104.2	96.3	87.4	86.4	–

See footnotes at end of table.

42. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987 = 100]

Industry	SIC	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Tires and inner tubes	301	102.9	103.8	103.0	102.4	107.8	116.5	124.1	131.1	138.8	–
Hose and belting and gaskets and packing	305	103.7	96.3	96.1	92.4	97.8	99.7	102.7	104.6	107.2	–
Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	306	104.3	105.5	109.2	110.1	115.3	123.2	119.2	121.6	120.3	–
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	100.5	101.7	105.6	108.1	114.1	116.4	120.4	120.7	124.9	–
Footwear, except rubber	314	101.3	101.1	101.1	94.4	104.2	105.2	113.0	117.1	125.8	–
Luggage	316	93.7	104.8	106.2	100.3	90.7	89.5	92.3	90.5	108.5	–
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	98.5	93.1	96.5	98.7	111.2	97.8	86.8	81.8	83.9	–
Flat glass	321	91.9	90.7	84.5	83.6	92.7	97.7	97.6	99.6	104.2	–
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	100.6	100.2	104.8	102.3	108.9	108.7	112.9	115.7	121.9	–
Products of purchased glass	323	95.9	90.1	92.6	97.7	101.5	106.2	105.9	106.1	124.5	–
Cement, hydraulic	324	103.2	110.2	112.4	108.3	115.1	119.9	125.6	124.3	127.9	–
Structural clay products	325	98.8	103.1	109.6	109.8	111.5	105.8	113.0	111.6	119.5	–
Pottery and related products	326	99.6	97.1	98.6	95.8	99.5	100.3	108.4	109.3	119.4	–
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	100.8	102.4	102.3	101.2	102.5	104.6	101.5	104.5	107.5	–
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	329	103.0	95.5	95.4	94.0	104.3	104.5	106.3	107.8	111.3	–
Blast furnace and basic steel products	331	112.6	108.0	109.6	107.8	117.1	133.5	142.4	142.7	153.6	–
Iron and steel foundries	332	104.0	105.4	106.1	104.5	107.2	112.1	113.0	112.7	115.7	–
Primary nonferrous metals	333	107.8	106.1	102.3	110.9	102.0	108.0	105.4	111.1	111.0	–
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	95.5	93.6	92.7	90.9	95.8	98.2	101.1	99.1	103.9	–
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	102.6	105.1	104.0	103.6	103.6	108.5	112.1	117.8	122.6	–
Miscellaneous primary metal products	339	106.6	105.0	113.7	109.1	114.5	111.3	134.5	152.2	149.6	–
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	106.5	108.5	117.6	122.9	127.8	132.3	140.9	144.2	155.2	–
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	97.8	101.7	97.3	96.8	100.1	104.0	109.2	111.3	117.9	–
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	103.7	101.5	102.6	102.0	98.4	102.0	109.1	109.2	118.6	–
Fabricated structural metal products	344	100.4	96.9	98.8	100.0	103.9	104.8	107.7	105.8	106.7	–
Screw machine products, bolts, etc.	345	98.5	96.1	96.1	97.9	102.3	104.4	107.2	109.7	110.4	–
Metal forgings and stampings	346	101.5	99.8	95.6	92.9	103.7	108.7	108.5	109.3	113.7	–
Metal services, n.e.c.	347	108.3	102.4	104.7	99.4	111.6	120.6	123.0	127.7	127.5	–
Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c.	348	97.7	89.8	82.1	81.5	88.6	84.6	83.6	87.6	87.4	–
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	101.4	95.9	97.5	97.3	100.9	101.8	103.0	106.4	108.6	–
Engines and turbines	351	106.8	110.7	106.5	105.8	103.3	109.2	122.3	122.7	136.9	–
Farm and garden machinery	352	106.3	110.7	116.5	112.9	113.9	118.6	125.0	134.7	136.6	–
Construction and related machinery	353	106.5	108.3	107.0	99.1	102.0	108.2	117.7	122.1	123.8	–
Metalworking machinery	354	101.0	103.5	101.1	96.4	104.3	107.4	109.9	114.8	114.7	–
Special industry machinery	355	104.6	108.3	107.5	108.3	106.0	113.6	121.2	132.3	134.7	–
General industrial machinery	356	106.0	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.6	104.8	106.7	109.0	110.0	–
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	102.1	106.0	103.6	100.7	104.9	108.6	110.7	112.7	114.4	–
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	106.5	107.1	107.3	109.0	116.9	118.4	127.3	138.8	142.1	–
Electric distribution equipment	361	105.4	105.0	106.3	106.5	119.6	122.2	131.8	143.0	145.1	–
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	104.5	107.3	107.5	106.8	116.8	132.5	134.5	150.4	154.1	–
Household appliances	363	103.0	104.7	105.8	106.5	115.0	123.4	131.4	127.3	126.7	–
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	101.9	100.2	99.9	97.5	105.7	107.8	113.4	113.7	117.4	–
Communications equipment	366	110.4	107.0	120.9	123.8	145.4	149.0	164.8	169.6	189.6	–
Miscellaneous electrical equipment & supplies	369	102.8	99.6	90.6	98.6	101.3	108.2	110.5	114.1	123.0	–
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	103.2	103.3	102.4	96.6	104.2	105.3	107.1	104.1	104.1	–
Aircraft and parts	372	100.5	98.2	98.8	108.1	112.2	115.1	109.5	107.8	112.6	–
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	99.4	97.6	103.7	96.3	102.7	106.2	103.8	97.9	100.5	–
Railroad equipment	374	113.5	135.3	141.1	146.9	147.9	151.0	152.5	150.0	146.3	–
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	92.6	94.6	93.8	99.8	108.4	130.9	125.1	120.3	123.3	–
Guided missiles, space vehicles, parts	376	104.8	110.5	115.7	109.8	109.3	120.9	117.5	118.7	127.3	–
Search and navigation equipment	381	104.8	105.8	112.7	118.9	122.1	129.1	132.1	149.5	141.8	–
Measuring and controlling devices	382	103.1	101.3	106.1	112.9	119.9	124.0	133.8	146.4	150.4	–
Medical instruments and supplies	384	104.4	107.2	116.3	118.4	123.3	126.9	126.1	130.9	140.4	–
Ophthalmic goods	385	112.6	123.3	121.2	125.1	144.5	157.8	160.6	167.2	188.9	–
Photographic equipment & supplies	386	105.6	113.0	107.8	110.2	116.4	126.9	132.7	129.5	129.0	–
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	100.1	102.9	99.3	95.8	96.7	96.7	99.5	100.2	103.2	–
Musical instruments	393	101.8	96.1	97.1	96.9	96.0	95.6	88.7	86.9	78.9	–
Toys and sporting goods	394	104.8	106.0	108.1	109.7	104.9	114.2	109.7	113.6	120.0	–
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	108.6	113.3	118.7	117.3	111.7	112.0	130.2	135.4	144.4	–
Costume jewelry and notions	396	102.0	93.8	105.3	106.7	110.8	115.8	129.0	143.7	142.3	–
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	104.5	102.8	107.9	109.9	109.6	107.8	106.2	108.2	113.5	–
Transportation											
U.S. postal service[1]	431	99.9	99.7	104.0	103.7	104.5	107.1	106.6	106.5	104.7	108.3
Air transportation [2]	4512,13,22 (pts.)	99.5	95.8	92.9	92.5	96.9	100.2	105.7	108.6	111.1	112.1
Communications and utilities											
Telephone communications	481	106.2	111.6	113.3	119.8	127.7	135.5	142.2	148.1	159.4	160.2
Radio and television broadcasting	483	103.1	106.2	104.9	106.1	108.3	106.7	110.1	109.6	105.9	101.3
Cable and other pay TV services	484	102.0	99.7	92.5	87.5	88.3	85.1	83.3	84.3	81.6	84.1
Electric utilities	491,3 (pt.)	104.9	107.7	110.1	113.4	115.2	120.6	126.8	135.0	146.5	150.5
Gas utilities	492,3 (pt.)	105.5	103.5	94.8	94.0	95.3	107.0	102.2	107.5	116.0	119.9

See footnotes at end of table.

42. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987 = 100]

Industry	SIC	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Wholesale and retail trade											
Lumber and other building materials dealers	521	101.0	99.1	103.6	101.3	105.4	110.3	117.9	117.0	121.5	124.0
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	102.8	101.7	106.0	99.4	106.5	112.1	124.6	126.8	132.1	132.3
Hardware stores	525	108.6	115.2	110.5	102.5	107.2	106.5	114.2	110.7	115.2	115.8
Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores	526	106.7	103.4	83.9	88.5	100.4	106.6	116.6	117.1	136.6	119.3
Department stores	531	99.2	97.0	94.2	98.2	100.9	108.1	111.2	113.4	121.0	125.7
Variety stores	533	101.9	124.4	151.2	154.2	167.7	185.5	191.8	205.8	232.6	246.1
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	100.8	109.8	116.4	121.8	136.1	159.7	160.9	164.0	165.1	165.7
Grocery stores	541	98.9	95.4	94.6	93.7	93.3	93.0	92.9	91.9	90.2	89.1
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	542	99.0	97.6	96.8	88.4	95.8	95.8	95.3	95.5	88.8	90.8
Retail bakeries	546	89.8	83.3	89.7	94.7	94.0	88.0	90.1	91.2	87.3	97.6
New and used car dealers	551	103.4	102.5	106.1	104.1	106.5	107.6	108.7	107.1	108.2	107.3
Auto and home supply stores	553	103.2	101.6	102.7	99.0	100.0	100.9	107.0	112.6	113.9	109.7
Gasoline service stations	554	103.0	105.2	102.6	104.3	109.7	113.3	116.5	120.4	117.2	116.5
Men's and boys' wear stores	561	106.0	109.6	113.7	119.2	118.2	115.6	118.1	117.9	126.3	139.1
Women's clothing stores	562	97.8	99.5	101.5	103.0	112.2	116.8	115.8	122.8	133.6	134.1
Family clothing stores	565	102.0	104.9	104.5	106.4	111.7	114.9	121.2	135.2	140.5	143.2
Shoe stores	566	102.7	107.2	106.1	105.1	111.5	112.4	124.4	131.5	142.6	143.5
Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores	569	96.3	95.2	88.6	78.8	89.1	95.2	105.4	131.2	139.9	128.0
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	98.6	100.9	101.8	101.5	108.4	108.5	110.5	114.7	122.5	125.7
Household appliance stores	572	98.5	103.5	102.8	105.2	113.9	115.0	116.8	131.6	132.0	149.4
Radio, television, computer, and music stores	573	118.6	114.6	119.6	128.3	137.8	153.4	178.8	200.0	209.3	220.4
Eating and drinking places	581	102.8	102.2	104.0	103.1	102.5	101.7	98.9	97.6	95.2	93.7
Drug and proprietary stores	591	101.9	102.5	103.6	104.7	103.6	104.8	104.5	105.2	107.5	113.8
Liquor stores	592	98.2	101.1	105.2	105.9	108.4	100.1	98.1	102.0	110.3	107.8
Used merchandise stores	593	105.3	104.9	100.3	98.6	110.4	110.4	111.6	111.6	121.6	122.1
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	100.7	104.2	104.2	105.0	102.7	106.2	111.5	117.2	119.5	124.5
Nonstore retailers	596	105.6	110.8	108.8	109.3	122.1	121.8	130.6	125.7	138.3	148.0
Fuel dealers	598	95.6	92.0	84.4	85.3	84.4	92.2	99.7	112.3	113.3	106.5
Retail stores, n.e.c.	599	105.9	103.1	113.7	103.2	111.6	115.5	121.3	120.5	130.6	137.8
Finance and services											
Commercial banks	602	102.8	104.8	107.7	110.1	111.0	118.9	122.3	127.6	130.9	134.1
Hotels and motels	701	97.6	95.0	96.1	99.1	107.8	106.2	109.6	110.1	109.7	107.9
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	97.2	99.7	101.8	99.2	98.3	98.9	104.0	105.5	108.7	108.1
Photographic studios, portrait	722	100.1	94.9	96.6	92.8	97.7	105.9	117.4	129.3	126.4	135.4
Beauty shops	723	95.1	99.6	96.8	94.8	99.6	95.7	99.8	103.5	106.3	108.9
Barber shops	724	108.8	111.6	100.2	94.1	112.1	120.8	117.7	114.6	127.6	153.4
Funeral services and crematories	726	102.5	97.9	90.9	89.5	103.2	98.2	103.8	99.7	97.1	101.3
Automotive repair shops	753	105.7	108.1	106.9	98.7	103.3	104.0	112.3	119.5	114.1	115.8
Motion picture theaters	783	107.1	114.3	115.8	116.0	110.8	109.8	106.5	101.4	100.4	100.8

[1] Refers to output per full-time equivalent employee year on fiscal basis.

[2] Refers to output per employee.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

43. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		1997	1998				1999		
	1997	1998	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
Canada	9.2	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.6
Australia	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2
Japan	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.8
France	12.4	11.7	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.1
Germany	9.9	9.4	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1
Italy[1]	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.1	–
Sweden	10.1	8.4	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.1
United Kingdom	7.0	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.9

[1] Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

– Data not available.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France, Germany, and the United Kingdom are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959–1998* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oct. 22, 1999).

44. Annual data: Employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Civilian labor force										
United States[1]	123,869	125,840	126,346	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673
Canada	14,151	14,329	14,408	14,482	14,663	14,832	14,928	15,145	15,354	15,632
Australia	8,228	8,444	8,490	8,562	8,619	8,776	9,001	9,127	9,221	9,347
Japan	61,920	63,050	64,280	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240
France	24,170	24,300	24,490	24,550	24,650	24,760	24,820	25,080	25,140	25,390
Germany[2]	28,840	29,410	39,120	39,040	39,130	39,210	39,050	39,180	39,450	39,430
Italy	22,530	22,670	22,940	22,910	22,760	22,640	22,700	22,820	22,850	23,000
Netherlands	6,430	6,640	6,750	6,950	7,090	7,190	7,270	7,370	7,530	7,720
Sweden	4,552	4,597	4,591	4,520	4,443	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402
United Kingdom	28,580	28,730	28,610	28,410	28,310	28,280	28,480	28,620	28,760	28,870
Participation rate[3]										
United States[1]	66.5	66.5	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1
Canada	67.5	67.3	66.7	65.9	65.5	65.3	64.8	64.9	64.8	65.1
Australia	64.0	64.6	64.1	63.9	63.6	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.4
Japan	62.2	62.6	63.2	63.4	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8
France	56.1	56.0	56.0	55.8	55.6	55.5	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.6
Germany[2]	55.2	55.3	58.9	58.3	58.0	57.6	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.6
Italy	47.3	47.2	47.7	47.5	48.1	47.5	47.5	47.7	47.7	47.8
Netherlands	54.7	56.1	56.5	57.8	58.5	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.7	62.0
Sweden	67.3	67.4	67.0	65.7	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.4	63.1
United Kingdom	64.0	64.1	63.7	63.1	62.8	62.5	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.7
Employed										
United States[1]	117,342	118,793	117,718	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463
Canada	13,086	13,165	12,916	12,842	13,015	13,292	13,506	13,676	13,941	14,326
Australia	7,720	7,859	7,676	7,637	7,680	7,921	8,235	8,344	8,429	8,597
Japan	60,500	61,710	62,920	63,620	63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450
France	21,850	22,100	22,140	21,990	21,740	21,710	21,890	21,950	22,010	22,410
Germany[2]	27,200	27,950	36,910	36,420	36,020	35,900	35,850	35,680	35,540	35,720
Italy	20,770	21,080	21,360	21,230	20,430	20,080	19,980	20,060	20,050	20,170
Netherlands	5,980	6,230	6,350	6,560	6,620	6,670	6,760	6,900	7,130	7,410
Sweden	4,480	4,513	4,447	4,265	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034
United Kingdom	26,510	26,740	26,090	25,530	25,340	25,550	26,000	26,280	26,740	27,050
Employment-population ratio[4]										
United States[1]	63.0	62.8	61.7	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1
Canada	62.4	61.9	59.8	58.4	58.2	58.5	58.6	58.6	58.9	59.7
Australia	60.1	60.1	57.9	57.0	56.6	57.7	59.1	59.1	58.8	59.2
Japan	60.8	61.3	61.8	62.0	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2
France	50.7	50.9	50.6	49.9	49.0	48.7	48.7	48.5	48.3	49.1
Germany[2]	52.0	52.6	55.5	54.4	53.4	52.8	52.5	52.2	51.9	52.2
Italy	43.6	43.9	44.5	44.0	43.1	42.1	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.9
Netherlands	50.9	52.6	53.2	54.5	54.7	54.7	55.1	55.9	57.5	59.5
Sweden	66.2	66.1	64.9	62.0	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.6	57.0	57.8
United Kingdom	59.3	59.6	58.0	56.7	56.2	56.5	57.2	57.6	58.3	58.8
Unemployed										
United States[1]	6,528	7,047	8,628	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210
Canada	1,065	1,164	1,492	1,640	1,649	1,541	1,422	1,469	1,414	1,305
Australia	508	585	814	925	939	856	766	783	791	750
Japan	1,420	1,340	1,360	1,420	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790
France	2,320	2,210	2,350	2,560	2,910	3,050	2,920	3,130	3,120	2,980
Germany[2]	1,640	1,460	2,210	2,620	3,110	3,320	3,200	3,500	3,910	3,710
Italy	1,760	1,590	1,580	1,680	2,330	2,560	2,720	2,760	2,800	2,840
Netherlands	450	410	400	390	470	520	510	470	400	310
Sweden	72	84	144	255	415	426	404	440	445	368
United Kingdom	2,070	1,990	2,520	2,880	2,970	2,730	2,480	2,340	2,020	1,820
Unemployment rate										
United States[1]	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5
Canada	7.5	8.1	10.4	11.3	11.2	10.4	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.3
Australia	6.2	6.9	9.6	10.8	10.9	9.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.0
Japan	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1
France	9.6	9.1	9.6	10.4	11.8	12.3	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.7
Germany[2]	5.7	5.0	5.6	6.7	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.9	9.9	9.4
Italy	7.8	7.0	6.9	7.3	10.2	11.3	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.3
Netherlands	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.4	5.3	4.0
Sweden	1.6	1.8	3.1	5.6	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4
United Kingdom	7.2	6.9	8.8	10.1	10.5	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.0	6.3

[1] Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see the box note under "Employment and Unemployment Data" in the notes to this section.

[2] Data from 1991 onward refer to unified Germany. See *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959–1998*, October 22, 1999, on the Internet at **http://stats.bls.gov/flsdata.htm**.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[4] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series for the United States, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Dash indicates data not available.

45. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

Item and country	1960	1970	1980	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Output per hour														
United States	–	–	71.9	94.4	98.0	97.1	97.8	98.3	102.1	108.3	114.9	117.3	122.1	127.0
Canada	40.7	59.2	75.3	91.3	91.1	92.4	95.3	95.1	102.5	106.2	108.9	107.3	110.0	111.7
Japan	14.0	38.0	63.9	81.2	84.8	89.5	95.4	99.4	100.5	101.8	109.3	115.8	120.2	120.5
Belgium	18.0	32.9	65.4	88.9	92.0	96.9	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	114.7	121.7	122.4
Denmark	29.9	52.7	90.3	90.6	94.1	99.6	99.1	99.6	104.5	–	–	–	–	–
France	21.8	43.1	66.7	81.8	87.4	91.9	93.5	96.9	100.6	108.5	114.5	115.0	123.3	127.5
Germany	29.2	52.0	77.2	88.1	91.5	94.6	99.0	101.9	100.6	107.9	111.2	115.1	121.8	127.1
Italy	19.6	36.8	64.1	85.1	86.7	89.4	92.5	95.2	102.9	105.6	109.3	110.3	113.4	113.6
Netherlands	19.3	38.1	69.2	91.7	93.8	97.1	98.6	99.6	101.9	114.2	119.9	124.4	130.7	132.8
Norway	36.7	57.8	76.7	93.3	92.1	94.6	96.6	97.5	100.6	101.4	102.0	102.0	101.9	104.1
Sweden	27.6	52.8	74.0	90.1	90.8	93.8	95.0	95.0	106.7	116.1	122.4	125.4	133.6	136.5
United Kingdom	31.2	44.7	56.2	79.5	82.4	86.2	88.4	92.2	104.1	106.8	104.7	103.3	103.8	104.8
Output														
United States	–	–	77.3	97.9	104.5	104.0	102.5	98.7	103.5	112.2	119.6	121.6	128.8	134.2
Canada	34.2	60.5	85.4	103.2	109.3	110.8	106.6	98.8	105.1	113.2	118.8	120.2	128.0	133.0
Japan	10.7	38.8	59.9	78.4	84.6	90.2	96.3	101.4	96.0	95.4	100.6	106.7	110.0	103.9
Belgium	30.7	57.6	78.2	88.8	93.3	99.1	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	104.2	109.0	111.8
Denmark	40.8	68.0	91.3	99.3	100.8	104.3	102.7	101.7	99.0	109.3	115.1	119.0	121.7	127.3
France	31.0	64.1	88.7	87.2	92.2	97.2	99.1	99.8	95.7	100.3	104.9	104.6	110.3	114.6
Germany	41.5	70.9	85.3	88.0	90.9	94.0	99.1	102.8	91.8	93.5	93.7	92.5	95.8	100.7
Italy	21.4	44.7	78.4	88.2	94.5	98.1	99.6	99.2	96.4	102.2	107.2	106.7	110.4	112.5
Netherlands	31.7	59.5	77.4	89.5	92.8	96.9	100.1	100.6	98.2	104.2	107.8	110.6	116.1	118.8
Norway	56.5	89.1	103.6	110.7	105.3	101.3	100.2	98.3	102.7	106.7	109.0	110.1	113.3	116.4
Sweden	46.5	81.7	91.8	107.7	110.2	111.6	110.6	103.6	101.3	115.7	130.1	132.9	140.3	146.4
United Kingdom	67.8	90.4	87.2	94.5	101.5	105.5	105.4	100.1	101.5	106.2	107.8	108.3	109.3	109.7
Total hours														
United States	92.1	104.4	107.5	103.8	106.6	107.1	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.7	105.5	105.6
Canada	84.1	102.1	113.5	113.0	120.0	119.9	111.9	103.8	102.6	106.6	109.1	112.0	115.4	119.0
Japan	76.3	102.3	93.8	96.6	99.8	100.8	100.9	102.0	95.6	93.7	92.0	92.2	91.5	86.2
Belgium	170.7	174.7	119.7	100.0	101.5	102.3	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	90.8	89.5	91.3
Denmark	136.5	129.0	101.1	109.6	107.2	104.7	103.7	102.1	94.8	–	–	–	–	–
France	142.1	148.7	133.1	106.6	105.5	105.8	105.9	103.0	95.1	92.4	91.6	91.0	89.5	89.9
Germany	142.3	136.3	110.5	99.9	99.3	99.3	100.1	100.9	91.3	86.7	84.3	80.4	78.6	79.3
Italy	109.0	121.2	122.4	103.6	108.9	109.7	107.7	104.2	93.6	96.7	98.0	96.7	97.4	99.0
Netherlands	164.7	156.4	111.9	97.6	98.9	99.7	101.6	101.0	96.4	91.3	90.0	88.9	88.8	89.5
Norway	154.0	154.3	135.0	118.6	114.3	107.1	103.7	100.8	102.1	105.2	106.9	107.9	111.1	111.9
Sweden	168.3	154.7	124.0	119.5	121.4	119.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	99.6	106.3	106.0	105.0	107.3
United Kingdom	217.4	202.1	155.3	118.9	123.2	122.3	119.2	108.5	97.5	99.4	103.0	104.8	105.4	104.7
Compensation per hour														
United States	14.9	23.8	55.8	80.9	84.2	86.9	91.0	95.8	102.9	105.8	108.3	110.7	115.1	120.0
Canada	10.4	17.8	47.7	75.3	77.8	82.5	89.5	94.7	99.6	100.4	103.6	102.8	106.7	110.8
Japan	4.3	16.5	58.6	77.9	79.2	84.2	90.7	95.9	104.6	106.7	109.5	110.9	114.1	115.0
Belgium	5.4	13.7	52.5	79.7	81.1	85.9	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	112.0	115.1	115.9
Denmark	4.6	13.3	49.6	80.1	82.9	87.7	92.7	95.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–
France	4.3	10.3	40.8	78.6	81.6	86.0	90.6	96.2	102.8	105.0	107.7	109.4	112.4	114.0
Germany	8.1	20.7	53.6	76.0	79.1	83.2	89.4	95.1	105.9	111.7	117.7	123.7	126.6	127.6
Italy	1.6	4.7	28.2	66.7	69.3	75.9	84.4	96.3	107.5	107.8	112.8	120.9	125.9	124.8
Netherlands	6.4	20.2	64.4	87.8	87.7	88.5	90.8	95.2	103.7	108.2	110.6	113.9	117.5	117.8
Norway	4.7	11.8	39.0	78.5	83.3	87.2	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	119.1	126.4
Sweden	4.1	10.8	37.4	67.3	71.7	79.4	87.6	95.4	98.0	101.1	106.2	113.4	118.3	121.5
United Kingdom	3.1	6.3	33.2	64.8	67.7	72.9	80.9	90.5	104.3	106.5	107.4	108.2	112.8	119.2
Unit labor costs: National currency basis														
United States	–	–	77.6	85.7	85.9	89.5	93.1	97.5	100.8	97.7	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.5
Canada	25.5	30.0	63.3	82.5	85.5	89.2	93.9	99.6	97.2	94.5	95.2	95.8	96.2	99.2
Japan	30.9	43.3	91.7	96.0	93.4	94.0	95.0	96.5	104.1	104.9	100.1	95.8	95.0	95.4
Belgium	30.1	41.7	80.3	89.7	88.1	88.7	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	97.6	94.6	94.7
Denmark	15.4	25.2	55.0	88.4	88.2	88.1	93.6	96.3	100.1	93.0	93.4	92.3	95.3	94.9
France	19.5	24.0	61.2	96.2	93.4	93.6	96.8	99.3	102.2	96.8	94.0	95.1	91.1	89.4
Germany	27.8	39.8	69.4	86.3	86.5	87.9	90.3	93.3	105.3	103.6	105.9	107.5	103.9	100.4
Italy	8.0	12.7	44.0	78.3	79.9	84.9	91.3	98.4	104.4	102.1	103.2	109.6	111.1	109.8
Netherlands	33.2	53.0	93.1	95.8	93.5	91.1	92.1	95.6	101.8	94.8	92.3	91.5	89.9	88.7
Norway	12.9	20.4	50.8	84.1	90.4	92.2	95.6	100.0	100.9	102.9	107.1	111.4	116.9	121.4
Sweden	14.9	20.5	50.6	74.7	79.0	84.7	92.3	100.4	91.8	87.0	86.8	90.4	88.5	89.0
United Kingdom	10.5	14.1	59.1	81.5	82.2	84.6	91.6	98.1	100.2	99.7	102.5	104.7	108.7	113.8
Unit labor costs: U.S. dollar basis														
United States	–	–	77.6	85.7	85.9	89.5	93.1	97.5	100.8	97.7	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.5
Canada	31.9	34.7	65.4	75.2	83.9	91.0	97.2	105.0	91.1	83.6	83.8	84.9	83.9	80.8
Japan	10.9	15.3	51.3	84.2	92.4	86.3	83.1	90.9	118.8	130.1	135.1	111.7	99.5	92.3
Belgium	19.4	27.0	88.3	77.2	77.0	72.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	101.4	84.9	83.8
Denmark	13.5	20.3	58.9	77.9	79.0	72.6	91.3	90.8	93.2	88.3	100.7	96.1	87.0	85.5
France	21.1	23.0	76.7	84.7	82.9	77.7	94.1	93.1	95.5	92.4	99.8	98.4	82.6	80.2
Germany	10.4	17.1	59.6	74.9	76.9	73.0	87.3	87.8	99.4	99.8	115.5	111.6	93.5	89.1
Italy	16.0	24.9	63.3	74.4	75.6	76.2	93.8	97.6	81.8	78.1	78.0	87.5	80.3	77.9
Netherlands	15.5	25.8	82.4	83.1	83.1	75.5	88.9	89.8	96.3	91.6	101.2	95.4	81.0	78.6
Norway	11.3	17.8	63.9	77.5	86.1	82.9	95.0	95.7	88.3	90.7	105.0	107.1	102.5	99.9
Sweden	16.8	23.0	69.6	68.5	75.0	76.4	90.8	96.6	68.6	65.7	70.8	78.5	67.5	65.2
United Kingdom	15.6	19.2	77.8	75.7	82.9	78.5	92.5	98.2	85.2	86.4	91.6	92.5	100.8	106.8

– Data not available.

46. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]											
	1987	1988	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]												
Total cases	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7
Lost workday cases	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1
Lost workdays	69.9	76.1	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]												
Total cases	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9
Lost workdays	94.1	101.8	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining												
Total cases	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9
Lost workday cases	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9
Lost workdays	144.0	152.1	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction												
Total cases	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0
Lost workdays	135.8	142.2	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:												
Total cases	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9
Lost workdays	134.0	132.2	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:												
Total cases	14.5	15.1	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2
Lost workday cases	6.4	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays	139.1	162.3	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:												
Total cases	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1
Lost workday cases	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1
Lost workdays	135.7	141.1	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing												
Total cases	11.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7
Lost workday cases	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7
Lost workdays	95.5	107.4	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:												
Total cases	12.5	14.2	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7
Lost workday cases	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0
Lost workdays	96.8	111.1	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:												
Total cases	18.9	19.5	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2
Lost workday cases	9.6	10.0	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8
Lost workdays	176.5	189.1	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:												
Total cases	15.4	16.6	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4
Lost workday cases	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7
Lost workdays	103.6	115.7	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:												
Total cases	14.9	16.0	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8
Lost workday cases	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0
Lost workdays	135.8	141.0	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:												
Total cases	17.0	19.4	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0
Lost workday cases	7.4	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0
Lost workdays	145.8	161.3	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fabricated metal products:												
Total cases	17.0	18.8	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9
Lost workday cases	7.2	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5
Lost workdays	121.9	138.8	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:												
Total cases	11.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5
Lost workday cases	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays	72.7	82.8	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:												
Total cases	7.2	8.0	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9
Lost workday cases	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays	55.9	64.6	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:												
Total cases	13.5	17.7	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6
Lost workday cases	5.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6
Lost workdays	105.7	134.2	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:												
Total cases	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0
Lost workday cases	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9
Lost workdays	43.9	51.5	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:												
Total cases	10.7	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1
Lost workday cases	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9
Lost workdays	81.5	91.0	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

46. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]											
	1987	1988	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]
Nondurable goods:												
Total cases	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	93.5	101.7	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food and kindred products:												
Total cases	17.7	18.5	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6
Lost workday cases	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5
Lost workdays	153.7	169.7	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobacco products:												
Total cases	8.6	9.3	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1
Lost workdays	46.4	53.0	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile mill products:												
Total cases	9.0	9.6	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	6.7
Lost workday cases	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4
Lost workdays	65.9	78.8	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:												
Total cases	7.4	8.1	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2
Lost workday cases	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6
Lost workdays	59.5	68.2	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper and allied products:												
Total cases	12.8	13.1	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7
Lost workdays	122.3	124.3	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing:												
Total cases	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4
Lost workday cases	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8
Lost workdays	55.1	59.8	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:												
Total cases	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2
Lost workday cases	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1
Lost workdays	58.8	59.0	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:												
Total cases	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9
Lost workday cases	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8
Lost workdays	65.9	68.4	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:												
Total cases	15.9	16.3	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2
Lost workday cases	7.6	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8
Lost workdays	130.8	142.9	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leather and leather products:												
Total cases	12.4	11.4	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.6	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5
Lost workdays	114.5	128.2	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities												
Total cases	8.4	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3
Lost workday cases	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3
Lost workdays	108.1	118.6	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade												
Total cases	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	56.1	60.9	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade:												
Total cases	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5
Lost workday cases	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3
Lost workdays	64.0	69.2	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade:												
Total cases	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7
Lost workdays	52.9	57.6	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Total cases	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9
Lost workday cases	.9	.9	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	0.9	0.7
Lost workdays	14.3	17.2	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services												
Total cases	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays	45.8	47.7	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

– Data not available.

47. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1993–98

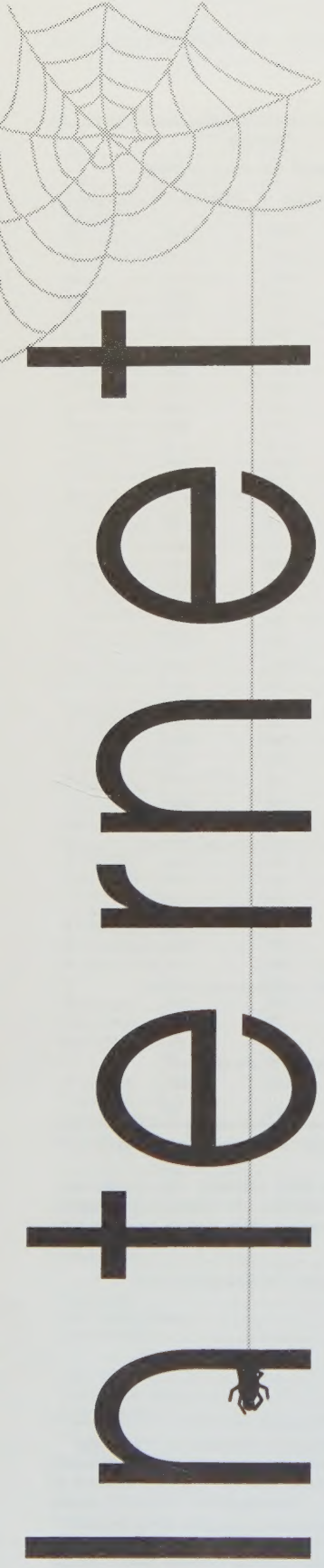
Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1993–97	1997[2]	1998	
	Average	Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,335	6,238	6,026	100
Transportation incidents	2,611	2,605	2,630	44
Highway incident	1,334	1,393	1,431	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	652	640	701	12
Moving in same direction	109	103	118	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	234	230	271	4
Moving in intersection	132	142	142	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment	249	282	306	5
Noncollision incident	360	387	373	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	267	298	300	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	388	377	384	6
Overturned	214	216	216	4
Aircraft	315	261	223	4
Worker struck by a vehicle	373	367	413	7
Water vehicle incident	106	109	112	2
Railway	83	93	60	1
Assaults and violent acts	1,241	1,111	960	16
Homicides	995	860	709	12
Shooting	810	708	569	9
Stabbing	75	73	61	1
Other, including bombing	110	79	79	1
Self-inflicted injuries	215	216	223	4
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	1,035	941	16
Struck by object	573	579	517	9
Struck by falling object	369	384	317	5
Struck by flying object	65	54	58	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	290	320	266	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	153	189	129	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	124	118	140	2
Falls	668	716	702	12
Fall to lower level	591	653	623	10
Fall from ladder	94	116	111	2
Fall from roof	139	154	156	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	83	87	97	2
Fall on same level	52	44	51	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	586	554	572	9
Contact with electric current	320	298	334	6
Contact with overhead power lines	128	138	153	3
Contact with temperature extremes	43	40	46	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	120	123	104	2
Inhalation of substances	70	59	48	1
Oxygen deficiency	101	90	87	1
Drowning, submersion	80	72	75	1
Fires and explosions	199	196	205	3
Other events or exposures[3]	26	21	16	-

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

[2] The BLS news release issued August 12, 1998, reported a total of 6,218 fatal work injuries for calendar year 1997. Since then, an additional 20 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 1997 to 6,238.

[3] Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5 percent.



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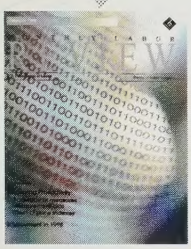

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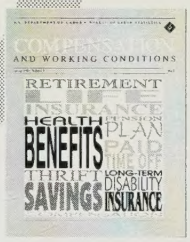

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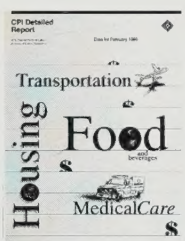

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Schedule of release dates for BLS statistical series

Series	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	MLR table number
Employment situation	April 7	March	May 5	April	June 2	May	1; 4–20
Productivity and costs			May 4	1st quarter	June 6	1st quarter	2; 39–42
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes	April 12	March	May 11	April	June 8	May	34–38
Producer Price Indexes	April 13	March	May 12	April	June 9	May	2; 31–33
Consumer Price indexes	April 14	March	May 16	April	June 14	May	2; 28–30
Real earnings	April 14	March	May 16	April	June 14	May	14, 16
Employment Cost Indexes	April 27	1st quarter					1–3; 21–24